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LITHUANIANS TURN VILLAGE INTO CAPITAL

Barefoot Peasants and Motorists Mingle in Kaunas Streets

NATION STILL LONGS FOR ANCIENT VILNA

Frontier Closed Against Poland as Measure of Retaliation

By H. WILSON HARRIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Kaunas up to half a dozen years ago was simply a village under the shadow of a fortress, and that is has only partly ceased to be that today. The Lithuanians are gradually making it into a capital, but it is long and uphill work. Incidentally, too, it is work that costs money, and the resources of the newborn, or rather resuscitated, state are not abundant. The legacy from the Russians is all too ample.

Nevertheless there is a regular outbreak of building today. Houses of every shape and size are springing up in all directions, and without much visible forethought in the way of town planning. Some are impressive edifices of several stories—in Kaunas a six-floor building ranks as a skyscraper—some are well-appointed apartment houses, some—a vast number—are wooden constructions of four or six rooms run up quickly with the timber with which the district abounds, and pushing out in groups of twos and threes and half-dozens into the woods and fields on every side.

Tree-Shaded Kaunas

For Kaunas is surrounded by woods and fields. Lying in the valley of the Niemen it gives the impression of a city set in a bower of greenery. Its streets, too, are tree shaded, and the effect in June goes far to counteract the crudity of the cobble-stone paving. When I speak of cobble-stone I mean just cobble-stones, not well-smoothed "pavé," such as you see in Belgium and sometimes in France, but small rounded boulders loosely laid together and calculated to shake to pieces the stoutest automobile in a twelvemonth.

That is another legacy from the Russians. But Lithuania is gradually putting this, like other defects, to rights. The main street runs for not far short of a mile, divided down the middle by a causeway and a double row of trees. About 100 yards of one side is asphalted, as an earnest of what Kaunas streets are soon to be "Come here in a year's time" every

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China's Civil War Forces on Eve of Decisive Battle

SHANGHAI (AP)—Maneuvers foreshadowing a decisive battle between Nationalist and Northern rebel armies in Shantung were reported July 22 in dispatches from both factions.

The belligerents seemingly were destined to clash along the Tientsin-Pukow railway near Tain, Shantung, and the outcome may determine the fate of the Nationalist attempt to force the rebels out of that province.

Nationalists on July 21 indicated they planned to put 100,000 more men on the Shantung and Honan fronts, in addition to the 250,000 government troops already there. Northerners on July 21 said they were massing 90,000 men near Taian in addition to their heavy forces near Yenchow to the southward.

Nationalist troops in that area were believed to number about 75,000, which would make the opposing armies somewhere near equal in size.

Nanking military authorities said Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist generalissimo, had issued general orders for an advance on Tsinan, rebel-held capital of Shantung.

Missionary Group Saved

LONDON (AP)—Forty American and British missionaries, long stranded in the Chinese war area, have been reached by a party of rescuers 100 miles up the Min River. Announcement of the rescue was made officially July 22.

The churchmen, of which 36 are Americans, were marooned in an area controlled by Lung Sing-pang, the rebel general, then menacing Foochow. Both sides in the war promised the consul safe conduct through the firing lines.

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Felix Cortes, Second Vice-President of the Republic, and head of the State Council, resigned July 21, and announced that he would resume private occupations after a year in office.

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Italy, Seeking Peace Treaty Revision, Meets Fixed French Insistence on No Alterations

Disquieting Issue in Europe Seen to Be Growth of Two Groups of States, One Seeking Change, the Other Intent on Stereotyping Frontiers

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the seventh article.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Let us enumerate Italy's grievances and demands. Some of them may not be officially stated but they nevertheless influence the relations of Italy with France. They are very different in character. Some of them are concrete; others are vague and sentimental. Some of them are consequences and others are causes. Whether it is better first to try to solve the concrete problems and so improve Franco-Italian sentiments or first to try to bring about an improved sentimental atmosphere in which the concrete problems will solve themselves, is one of those personal perennial diplomatic conundrums which resemble the old question of which came first, the chicken or the egg.

1. Italy was badly treated in the Peace Conference. This allegation has some justification having regard to various promises more or less secret which were made to Italy, and the relatively large acquisitions of other powers. Yet Italy too gained greatly; and why should Italy specially pick on France because it was not in a position at the end of the war to impose its will on the Allies? Great Britain and the United States were more insistent than France in their opposition to Italian claims.

2. France makes every effort to make French citizens of settlers and the sons of settlers in the Protectorate of Tunisia, and since there are more Italian colonists than French colonists, what is France's gain is Italy's loss. In general it is difficult to see how France could behave otherwise. It cannot allow Tunisia to be Italianized. Yet it is indeed possible that French methods have been too abrupt and Italian pretensions too great. The French do not ask the Italians to settle in a French Protectorate and if the Italians so settle they must accept the French laws as

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NEW YORK HEADS IN BOTH PARTIES SHUN WET ISSUE

Chiefs Seeking Delegates to Conventions With View to Harmony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Party harmony will not be disturbed in the forthcoming Republican and Democratic State conventions if the care with which leaders in both organizations are proceeding with the hand-picking of delegates may be taken as a criterion. The efforts of these politicians are seen to be directed mainly toward minimizing prohibition as a political issue in the September conclaves. With the Democrats there have been some insurrectionists to declare that the time was ripe for the party to abandon its modification stand, permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, and definitely to come out for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken no official note of this unrest.

In the Republican Party the leaders are patiently circumspect on the wet-dry question, which, despite their efforts, is considered likely to threaten party conformity at the convention in Albany. William J. Maier, state chairman, has consistently refused to discuss prohibition, holding that the "outstanding issue of the fall campaign is the election of a Republican

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Gehlbach Sets Pace for Fliers in Derby

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Led by Lee Gehlbach, flying a Little Rock (Ark.) entry, the 17 planes remaining in the All-American Air Derby began taking off July 22 for Cincinnati at 10:23 (E. S. T.).

Gehlbach went down the runway with his motor wide open and took the air after only a short run. He led the derby entrants on the first day by 23 minutes.

He said he planned to fly wide open all the way to Cincinnati, regardless of the strain on his motor. He plans to change motors in Little Rock and probably once or more after that before the race ends.

Herman Hamer of Chicago, second man in Monday's two laps—Detroit to Buffalo and Buffalo to Roosevelt Field—was the second man away, followed a minute later by L. R. Bayles of Springfield, Mass.

A. B. Todd of Pueblo, Colo. who landed at Norwich, Conn., Monday night and came on into the field Tuesday, was still working over his motor at takeoff time. Already over 12 hours behind the other fliers, he lost additional minutes. His takeoff time was set at 10:30 and H. H. Holladay's at 10:37, their elapsed time to be figured from that to their landing time in Cincinnati.

GREATER ST. LOUIS IN SECOND DAY ALOFT

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, out to regain their lost refueling endurance flight record, took on a new load of fuel July 22, and soared into their second day. At 10:11 a. m. C. S. T., they had been up 27 hours. Their monoplane, the Greater St. Louis, was running smoothly.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The "Red" endurance plane entered, July 22, on its second day in the air without its "Green" rival, which landed Monday night. Two refueling contacts were made. The plane is manned by Louis Reichers and Robert J. Black, army reserve pilots.

OIL RUMORED BACK OF FEISAL'S ENGLISH VISIT

Irak's Petroleum Resources Considered Among Greatest in World

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King Feisal of Irak arrived here July 21. Although ostensibly his visit is private, it happens to coincide with the presence in London of Gen. Nuri Pasha Es-Said, Prime Minister of Irak.

In view of the fact that Irak and Great Britain have just concluded a treaty after years of arduous negotiation, it is not difficult to deduce something more lies behind. By general consent that something is—oil.

Irak is believed to be one of the largest reservoirs of petroleum in the world and two international groups, one Anglo-Dutch-French-American, the other Anglo-Italian-Franco-Swiss-German, are already on the scene. The former was first in the field and has been carrying on experimental drilling for some years near Mosul. But with the present glut of oil in the world the Anglo-Persian-Shell-Standard combination which controls nearly three-quarters of the capital of the company concerned—the Irak Petroleum Company— does not want to throw additional supplies into the market. The French partner, however—the Compagnie Française des Pétroles, which is practically equivalent to the French Government—is pressing for development because France has no oil of its own and also hopes to derive a large revenue if it can persuade its co-shareholders to take the pipe line from Mosul to Beirut or Alexandretta.

The Irak Government is also interested in getting commercial production from the Mosul oil field since it hopes to get £1,000,000 a year royalty therefrom—a very useful sum in view of the fact that Irak's finances are said to be in a perilous condition and sporadic rioting has been reported as a result of monetary difficulties. The other oil group concerned is known as the British Oil Development Company.

While these are some of the wheels within wheels of King Feisal's visit, there is also another matter calling for his attention, namely, the entry of Irak into the League. The British Government has agreed unconditionally to recommend Irak's entry in 1932 but various formalities have to be arranged and British diplomatic action may be necessary to persuade some other League members that Irak's admission is really desirable.

What Shall I Wear to the ...OFFICE?

is a question which confronts the business woman every day. This will be answered in a series of articles on "Choosing Office Wardrobes" to appear in the Monitor. How to maintain a stylish office wardrobe on a working girl's budget, how to choose a charming color scheme and how to select dresses for the office from the present styles are among the subjects to be discussed in the series which will be published on the Fashions and Dressmaking Page every Wednesday for six weeks, starting

TOMORROW

INDIAN MOSLEMS READY TO ACCEPT DOMINION STATUS

Simon Report Considered Reactionary—Hostility to Gandhi Denied

LUCKNOW, India (AP)—A representative gathering of Moslems here July 22 adopted resolutions expressing gratitude for the "retrograde and reactionary character" of the Simon report, asserting that the disappointing report had cemented the unity of India and had shown that the country's hope lay in mutual adjustments, not in the intervention of a third and interested party.

While holding that the civil disobedience program of Mahatma Gandhi's followers was unconstitutional, the conference decided that as the last resort mass action was justified and that responsibility for forcing the "downtrodden people" to take this method must be laid at the Government's door.

The Moslems also considered that if an honorable settlement based on complete dominion status were offered to the Indians it should be taken.

Another resolution refuted the Government's statement that the Moslems as a community had not participated in the movement for emancipation, and urged Moslems to prove the statement baseless by joining the Gandhi movement in larger numbers. The Government has reiterated from time to time that the Moslems in general were not in sympathy with the Gandhi campaign because of the traditional enmity between Hindus and the followers of Islam.

It was decided to advise Abdul Bari, a Moslem legislator, to withdraw at this time his resolution urging independence for the country.

The meeting was in connection with the Nationalist Moslem Conference.

Women of Bombay Renew Crusade Against Liquor

BOMBAY (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi's civil resistance movement, which began with salt raids and followed with boycotting of British goods, now is renewing activity against native liquor and foreign cloth shops since the movement opened March 12, but July 21 they showed their force at an auction here of saloon licenses.

The sale had been well advertised and was held at the Town Hall, yet so successful was the women's campaign that no bids were offered for the 30 licenses.

Long before time for the auctioneer to call for bids, women, headed by Mrs. Hansa Metha, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, assembled before the entrance to the hall.

The police loaded them into patrol wagons and took them to the station. Another group stepped up and was speedily carted away. Just as the auction closed others appeared for duty.

Forty-six were arrested. All were released after the sale closed.

Small Boys Play Leading Part in Egyptian Riots

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Troops remained camped all night near Place de l'Opera, one of the main squares of the town following the serious disturbances here on July 21, resulting in four fatalities and a number of lesser casualties.

Again it has to be emphasized that the outbreak was not directed against the Europeans, but was due entirely to feelings aroused by the conflict between King Fuad and the Wafd Party over the interpretation of the constitution, which each alleges the other is violating. Only one European was involved in the latest rioting, a Greek grocer who, becoming alarmed at a commotion going on near his house, drew a revolver and shot an Egyptian and was nearly lynched by the crowd in consequence.

Fortunately an English officer of the Criminal Investigation Department happened to be in the neighborhood and being able to speak Arabic, persuaded the crowd to let him take the Greek under arrest to the police station, where an inquiry will be held into the occurrence in the presence of a representative of the Greek consulate.

A notable feature of the riots on July 21 was the number of small boys of 14 and under who did considerable damage pulling down lamp posts, uprooting trees and laying them across lighted gas jets in order to set the place afire. Ultimately the gas supply was turned off at the main. The police arrested a large number of these little hooligans with other demonstrators.

In addition to Cairo, demonstrations also occurred at Port Said and Suez. At the former place one person was killed and 14 injured, all Egyptians. The ostensible cause of the Cairo outbreak was a threat by the ex-Premier, Nahas Pasha that he would force his way into the Parliament building and hold a meeting in defiance of the royal decree adjourning Parliament for one month.

British troops were confined to barracks throughout July 21. Some 2000 Egyptian troops and 1500 police quelled quelled the outbreak

Native Disorders Renewed

PORT SAID (AP)—One rioter was killed and two wounded in fresh disorders which broke out there on the afternoon of July 22. Police fired into a mob attempting to burn the municipal stables in the native quarter.

NAVAL PACT RATIFIED BY SENATE, 58-9; OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR HOOVER; MAJOR POWERS RESTRICTING BUILDING

United States May Construct Up to Levels of Britain and Japan

MODERATE PROGRAM BY U. S. IS EXPECTED

Nation Is Not Obligated to Exercise Prerogatives of the Treaty

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

With ratification of the London Naval Treaty completed by the United States Senate, little delay is expected before the international agreement becomes part of the public law of the other two principal signatory powers, Great Britain and Japan. As soon as the treaty is ratified by the three states, its provisions become operative.

The immediate effect upon fleets will be genuine but unspectacular. Great Britain and Japan will be bound to restrict their navies almost to their present levels, although a considerable number of replacements will keep shipyards open. Japan must get rid of some submarine tonnage, and Britain must retire without replacing ships in many categories.

Meanwhile the treaty gives the United States the right, if it chooses to exercise it, to build up to the levels at which the other two great sea powers are pegged. To acquire a navy equal to the British or the Japanese by 1935 would, however, force the United States to engage in an annual building campaign costing some $150,000,000 a year for the next six years. Since annual building costs in American naval budgets have averaged no more than $30,000,000 a year for most of the post-war years, there is considerable doubt if Congress will authorize a building program of such gigantic proportions as the treaty permits.

No Obligation on U. S.

Naturally there is no obligation upon the United States to exercise its treaty prerogatives. Indeed, many believe that the interests of peace will be better served if only a moderate American building program is indulged in. Although strong campaigns may be expected, along the lines of the resolution introduced in the Senate by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, advising that the United States should build up to treaty levels, it is expected that an equally strong urge for economy and reduction in armaments will keep the American program within modest bounds.

Though the United States was the first power to complete ratification, Japan and Britain do not expect to be far behind. The British Government introduced a bill into the House of Commons on July 14 to put the treaty into effect. After the bill has gone through its customary three readings —which is not expected to take longer than a few weeks, and is definitely scheduled to be complete in the present session—and has received the for-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chief Items in London Naval Pact Result of Hoover-MacDonald Talks

Important provisions of the London Naval Treaty include:

Limitation for the first time in history of all fighting ships of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

Fixation of absolute parity, as near as it can be computed, between Great Britain and the United States.

Establishment of a Japanese ratio at just less than 70 per cent of the English or American total.

A battleship holiday between these three nations and France and Italy, running until 1935.

Scrapping of battleships by Britain, America, and Japan to a 15-15-9 level.

Limitation of cruisers by Britain and the United States to about 50 vessels apiece.

The United States to have more 8-inch-gun cruisers, Britain more 6-inch-gun cruisers.

Aircraft carriers to be limited to a total of 135,000 tons apiece by Britain and the United States, and 100,000 for Japan.

Technical agreement including France and Italy on methods of computing tonnages, expected to be very useful at the next conference.

Rules to restrict the use of submarines against merchant ships.

An "escalator" clause permitting powers to increase their tonnage levels if forced to do so by competitive building of nonsignatories.

Building of Naval Armaments From 1918 to 1930 Is Retraced

In 1921-22 U. S. Renounced 32 Battleships—Other Nations Followed Suit—Naval Treaty of 1930 Stops Competitive Building by Three Nations

The grim challenge of rivalry in naval armaments has three times since 1918 been counter-challenged by world opinion, slowly awakening to the tragic menace of competition in sea power.

First at Washington in 1921-22, a dramatic renunciation of 32 battleships by the United States set the pace for a drastic battleship and airplane-carrier limitation by Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy.

Despite this notable victory for the forces of disarmament, competition still continued, and at Geneva in 1927 the three chief sea powers sought and failed to extend the limitation to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Here was both a grievous disappointment and a spur to further action.

Though competition increased immensely after the Geneva failure, so did the efforts of those who sought to end it.

Finally, at London in 1930, the five great sea powers met again. The three principal nations were able to draft a document ending building competition in all fighting ships in their fleets. This is the London Naval Treaty. Yet the menace of competition still continues, for with France and Italy outside the covenant, inordinate building on their part may at any time upset the entire agreement.

With the threat of naval contention running like a thread through pre- and post-war history, a brief study of its phenomena and the steps which an aroused and anxious public opinion has taken is important to place the London Naval Treaty in its proper perspective as part and parcel of the continuing battle for peace.

When, at the beginning of the twentieth century, German naval building began to challenge the sea supremacy held by Great Britain since the defeat of the Invincible Armada in 1588, it was clear that a a new cause of war was abroad in the world. In 1916, aroused by extensive interference with American commerce by both contestants in the gigantic cataclysm which naval rivalry had helped cause, the American Congress began the avowed policy of building a "navy equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world."

After 1918 competition became more intense than ever and colossal battle-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Naval Treaty Critics Lose Two Tests in House of Commons

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government had no difficulty in defeating both sets of its critics in the naval debate in the House of Commons here July 21.

The only anxiety was lest the Left Wing Labor attack upon the British building program should adversely affect the vote for the naval treaty just ratified by an unexpectedly large majority in the United States Senate.

This anxiety is accounted for by the fact that Lieut. Com. J. M. Kenworthy, who spoke for the Left Wing Labor critics, sought to imply that the British Government's building program was excessive, although it is admittedly well inside the quota allowed by the naval treaty.

In the final voting Commander Kenworthy's demand for lower expenditure was rejected by 239 votes to 27 while the Conservatives' motion which would have had the Government spend more, had a similar fate by 219 to 135.

In the not very well attended debate upon the last-named topic Winston Churchill, former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, put forward the now generally discredited proposal that Britain ought to reclaim its liberty to build up to the number and types of ships estimated as necessary, having regard to possible European and Asiatic dangers to trade routes, and that it should then invite the United States to construct up to any interpretation of parity which Washington experts cared to advance.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, answered this by pointing out that anything of the kind would mean complete abandonment of the policy of disarmament.

Boylston Tube Job Is On in Full Swing

Actual construction on the extension of the Boylston Street subway under Governor Square was in full swing today following the turning over of the first spadeful of soil by Mayor Curley on July 21. Several of the elms have been removed, others have been protected by high board fences, and the boring of holes down to the level of the present tube is well underway.

Thomas F. Sullivan, transit commissioner, pointed out that there would be nothing unusual about the construction work but that it would be conducted in much the same way as the one in Maverick Square, East Boston. The present tracks will not be interfered with until the very last thing, he said. Neither vehicular traffic nor trolley traffic will be interrupted or their course altered.

The Governor Square problem is easier than some subway projects tackled in Boston, Mr. Sullivan explained, because of its open spaces. In the case of Maverick Square, he pointed out, much of the excavation work had to be done undereath buildings.

For First Time in History Limit Is Placed on All Armed Vessels

AMERICA IS FIRST TO APPROVE TREATY

Only Nine Senators Cast Votes Against Pact Ratification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Senate ratified the London Naval Treaty, 58 to 9, on July 21, 10 months after the Rapidan conferences between Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald.

For the first time in history a limit in every category of armed vessels is placed upon the major naval powers of the world under the pact. The Senate action gives America pride of leadership in being the first nation to affix its signature to the new instrument of international naval understanding.

After two weeks' debate, in which the result was never in doubt, the opposition collapsed suddenly, and amid a succession of huge majorities the Senate brushed aside all but one of more than a dozen reservations, and overwhelmingly aligned itself with the new international move to armament limitation. The single reservation accepted, proposed by George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, proponent of the treaty, does not require action by other powers, and was supported by treaty advocates and passed without roll call.

The Senate followed the lead of the Executive and committed the United States for the first time to limitation of all types of warcraft, and led the way in the move that Japan is expected to take shortly, and that will follow automatically in Great Britain.

Admittedly only a step, rather than a final accomplishment on the road to naval reduction, the treaty now ratified by the United States nevertheless erects a new story on the edifice of international understanding begun in the Washington Conference in 1920, which the next naval parley in 1935 is expected to carry still another story higher. It marks the end of unregulated construction and secrecy and jealousy in the laying of new vessels.

"Big Navy" Men's Arguments

The treaty was passed by the Senate, despite objections of "big navy" men in each of the three countries charging respectively that the United States, Great Britain and Japan had been "betrayed" by its delegates. The treaty opens a new vista in the field of naval relationships by ending for all time the race of unlimited competitive building, and opening an epoch of construction by international agreement looking eventually to the hope of reduction and abolition.

The treaty as passed is still contingent on the action of France and Italy, one clause giving either of the three contracting powers right to increase its limit of construction to meet naval construction of an outside power.

Mingled with the final hours of Senate debate was the beginning of a new discussion that will now inevitably succeed it, whether the United States is prepared at once to undertake "parity building" to catch up with the lead of Great Britain and Japan in cruisers. The reservation of David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts—which made favorable action on the treaty contingent on an agreement to "build the limit"—was overwhelmingly voted down in the Senate, 54 to 11. Mr. Walsh charged that failure to accept his reservation was due "to fear of a small group within this country who do not intend that we shall build these ships."

Roused by this discussion, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, entered the debate for almost the first time to express opposition to immediate "parity building."

"I do not subscribe to the doctrine that we must build billions and billions' worth of ships and throw them into the sea for the object of getting somebody else to throw similar amounts into the sea," Mr. Borah said in effect.

Administration Not Committed

Neither President Hoover, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, nor Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, member of the London delegation, has committed himself as to whether he approves immediate increase in the size of the American Navy up to the new treaty limit at estimated cost of a billion or more dollars, in order to attain parity with Great Britain before the pact expires, in 1936.

Adjournment of the Senate sine die, which almost immediately followed conclusion of the treaty fight, had several incidental results. It left the Hoover Administration, 16 months after inauguration, facing almost its first "vacation" from the presence of the legislature. Failure by the Senate to act on three Hoover nominees to the reorganized Federal Power Commission in the last minutes of the session meant postponement of the functioning of that power body till the Senate meets again in December, in the three months' short session, ending in March. And finally closing the door on the treaty fight simultaneously opened half a dozen doors of other controversial subjects which will make the topic of politi-

Law Favoring Dobrudja Bulgarians Stirs Unrest in Rumanian Circles

Attempted Assassination of Anghelescu Laid to Colonist Dispute

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The attempted assassination of Constantine Anghelescu, the Rumanian Undersecretary for the Interior, by a Rumanian student during an audience July 22, is stated to be due to dissatisfaction with the new law making land adjustments in the Dobrudja. The dispute concerns a 30-mile strip at the southern end of the Dobrudja. This strip has long been Bulgarian, but was taken over by Rumania after the Balkan war of 1913, restored to Bulgaria again by the central powers early in 1918 and once more taken by Rumania at the close of the World War. Its inhabitants until 1918 had been almost exclusively Bulgarians and Turks, with very few Rumanians.

The separation of this district from Bulgaria was simply conquest, and the Rumanians set to work to Rumanianize it, taking arable land from the Bulgarian peasants and giving it to colonists. The Bulgarians were also deprived of their schools and were subjected to other repressive measures.

In order to placate the Bulgarians in their resentment against this treatment, the present National-Peasant Government passed a bill to put an end to the confiscation of Bulgarian fields in the Dobrudja, checked colonization and placed the Bulgarians there on an equal footing with all other Rumanian citizens.

The bill met the determined hostility of nationalistic groups.

The Monitor's correspondent has just spent four days in the Dobrudja, visiting the Rumanian colonists who are strongly opposed to the new law and the present régime and promise to make more difficulty in the future.

The president of a delegation of 100 colonists declared that the Government promised that the law would not pass and sent them home with that understanding only to pass it the next day. He declared they would fight unflinchingly for the rights promised by the former governments which had imported the colonists into the Dobrudja.

According to the leader of the Bulgarian minority in Parliament, Juliu Maniu, the Premier, inherited a situation for which he is not responsible and is trying to apply the ideals of justice to a minority. Five Bulgarians in Parliament, he said, forced the passage of the new law with the threat of withdrawing from the National Peasant Party and Parliament.

The Minister of the Interior said that the solution of this serious problem was the complete separation of the two elements, but former governments had already mixed them and their homes. Much sympathy is shown for Mr. Anghelescu, since the Rumanian people dislike assassinations. In striking contrast to what has happened in other parts of eastern Europe, only one minister has been murdered since 1877, while seldom has there been even an attempt to do bodily harm to a member of the Government.

Scene of Dispute

Blackened Area Shows 30-Mile Section of Southern Dobrudja, Where Rumanian Colonists Are Disturbed Over Favor Shown to Bulgarian Residents by Rumanian Government.

cal campaigns in states, as senators hurried out of the capital for the fall elections.

The last hours of the treaty fight, as throughout its history, were waged on a strictly non-political basis. Negotiated by a Republican President, the Senate campaign was aided by powerful supporting speeches of Joseph Robinson (D.), Arkansas, and Claude A. Swanson (D.), from Virginia. In the final vote, the little group of treaty opponents numbered only two Democrats, the others being "die-hard" Republicans. Five other Senators were paired against the treaty.

Norris Reservation Accepted

The single reservation accepted was that proposed by Mr. Norris stipulating that the Senate would not be bound by any "secret" agreement or understanding which might exist between signatories. This disposed of the chief controversial question raised when President Hoover refused to give the Senate the documents relating to the parley negotiations.

In many ways it was a dramatic scene when the Senate, after prolonged delay, finally began voting on reservations. Looking down from the gallery, the Senate presented an unusual appearance, practically all members having donned white cotton suits in keeping with prevailing temperature outside the artificially refrigerated chamber. The galleries were well filled but not packed. Laughter was heard in the galleries as reservation after reservation went down by huge majorities. Faces of Senators beamed with the thought of the long fight nearly over and vacation ahead. Aware of the approaching climax the largest number of Senators to attend the contest were present bringing the total to 67. Resolutions by Johnson, McKellar, Moses, Bingham and Walsh were voted down. In the final rout of opponents, roll call votes were not taken on some reservations, being bowled over by viva voce votes. Greatest interest centered on the prospective fight by erstwhile opponents of the treaty to cause the country to "build up to parity." The treaty gives the United States opportunity to bring its cruiser fleet to an allowed limit of 18 8-inch-gun cruisers and 18 6-inch-gun cruisers.

Final roll call on the London Naval Treaty was:

For—Republicans: Allen, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Jones, Kean, Keyes, La Follette, McCulloch, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norris, Patterson, Phipps, Reed, Robsion of Kentucky, Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas of Idaho, Townsend, Vandenburg, Walcott and Watson—40.

Democrats: Black, Brock, Caraway, Fletcher, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, King, Overman, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell, Wagner and Walsh of Montana—18.

Total, 58.

Against—Republicans: Bingham, Hale, Johnson, Moses, Oddie, Pine and Robinson of Indiana—7.

Democrats: McKellar and Walsh of Massachusetts—2.

Total, 9.

Paired—15

Ashurst and Tydings, Democrats, for, with Broussard, Democrat, against.

Bratton and Dill, Democrats, for with Waterman, Republican, against.

Wheeler and Hayden, Democrats, for, with Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, against.

Stephens and Hawes, Democrats, for, with Pittman, Democrat, against.

Blaine, Republican, and Simmons, Democrat, for, with Copeland, Democrat, against.

Absent and Unpaired

Republicans—Baird, Cutting, Frazier, Goff, Grundy, Nye, Norbeck.

Democrats—Barkley, Blease, Connally, Heflin, Ransdell, Steck, Smith.

President's Formal Statement

"American adherence to the London Naval Treaty ends any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, imperial power or exploitation of foreign nations," President Hoover declared in a formal statement on July 22. He said:

"I shall have the gratification of signing the naval treaty this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is a matter of satisfaction that this great accomplishment in international relations has at all steps been given united support of both our political parties.

"With the ratification by the other governments, the treaty will translate an emotion deep in the hearts of millions of men and women into a practical fact of government and international relations. It will renew again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will and patient negotiation as against the blind forces of suspicion and competitive armament.

"It will secure the full defense of the United States. It will mark a further long step toward lifting the burden of militarism from the backs of mankind and to speed the march forward of world peace foundations. It will lay the foundations upon which further constructive reduction in world arms may be accomplished in the future.

"We showed by this act of willingness to join with others in limiting armament, that we have dismissed from the mind of the world any notion that the United States entertains ideas of aggression, imperial power or exploitation of foreign nations."

Seaplane Altitude Record Established

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Capt. Boris Sergievsky established a world altitude record for a seaplane with 1000 kilograms of dead load when he soared to 28,000 feet.

The flight took one hour and 17 minutes, and Captain Sergievsky said he had encountered considerable difficulty on account of ice formations at the higher altitudes.

The specially sealed barograph, installed in the airplane by J. T. V. Heinmuller, official representative of the National Aeronautical Association, was forwarded to the Bureau of Standards in Washington for recalibration.

The new record is the fourth for Captain Sergievsky since March 6 when he climbed to 19,065 feet with 2000 kilograms of dead load. In March 13 he reached an altitude of 23,222 feet with a dead load of 1000 kilograms, and on June 17 he made a record altitude flight of 30,000 feet in a seaplane carrying 500 kilograms of dead load.

Captain Sergievsky said the adjustments in his seaplane which had made it possible to exceed his former record by nearly a mile were: Replacing the two Hornet 525-horsepower engines with two supercharged Wasps of 450 horsepower each, and installation of two specially designed steel propellers with greater traction.

CHICKS OF 23 LANDS COMPETE IN LONDON

LONDON (AP) — Seven thousand specimens of poultry from 23 countries, including the United States and Canada, went on exhibit in the Crystal Palace, July 22.

At the same time, delegates from 60 nations convened under the same roof for the Fourth World Poultry Congress. The congress, which was opened by the Duke of York is under the patronage of the royal family.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Building of Naval Armaments From 1918 to 1930 Is Retraced

(Continued from Page 1)

ship fleets came into being. In 1921, impelled by a British suggestion, President Harding called the Washington Conference. Its deliberations ended the rivalry in battleship building, and set naval ratios at a 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 level for the five conferees. For the time being Britain was allowed a somewhat larger tonnage and number in capital ships than the United States because a majority of its battleships were of an older type. The acceptance of these figures by Britain, the United States and Japan involved the scrapping of about 40 per cent of their capital-ship strength, built and building. Altogether 70 ships were scrapped, totaling 1,644,139 tons. The United States led the way, with 842,380 tons, Great Britain scrapped 447,750 tons, and Japan 354,709 tons. The American tonnage was more than half of the most modern and expensive type.

Menacing Race Followed

Cruisers, destroyers, and submarines were not regulated at Washington. In the eight-year period which followed before the London Conference of 1930 was convened, a menacing race in these auxiliary arms took place. It became a dangerous disturbance to the peace of the world, particularly following the failure of the Geneva Conference of 1927.

During the eight years the five powers laid down 49 eight-inch gun cruisers, as follows: Great Britain, 15; United States, 10; Japan, 12; France 6; Italy 6. That this was competitive building in a highly dangerous sense is disclosed by the time-table on which these ships were laid down. Japan opened with two of them in 1922. The race began in earnest two years later. In 1924 Britain laid down five, Japan, four, and France, one. At the end of that year the American Congress authorized eight, and appropriations were made the next year for five, but none was actually laid down.

Congress was venturing the policy of a "paper fleet." It was hoped to meet and halt the construction by other powers with the mere threat of construction. But the policy failed to end competition, so in the succeeding years the United States began building in earnest.

Laying Down Continues

In 1925 Britain laid down two more, Japan two more, and France one more, and Italy entered the race by laying down two to even up matters with France. In 1926 the United States laid down its first big cruiser, Britain laid down two more, and France one. The next year the United States again laid down one, Britain laid down five, Japan two, and France one. That was the year of the failure of the Geneva Conference. It resulted immediately in a great increase of American building. In 1928 the United States laid down six big cruisers, Britain one, Japan two and France one. The year 1929 saw the reopening of negotiations and there was a lull in new construction, except that France laid down one ship, and Italy, to even up, laid down four. The 15-cruiser bill was passed in the United States, two ships were laid down, and three more suspended by President Hoover to await the outcome of the London Conference.

From this chronology it is apparent that from 1924 to the Geneva Conference Britain and Japan set the pace by building great fleets of big cruisers. Until the Geneva Conference the United States refrained from competing, hoping to end the race by treaty. After the Geneva Conference collapsed, the United States having made it plain that it intended to close the gap, Britain and Japan paused and acknowledged that if the United States meant to compete, they did not desire to continue the competition. Italy, which had also been left behind, made a spurt to catch up with France.

Serious Competition Stayed

In smaller cruisers there was a certain amount of building, but except as between France and Italy it was not seriously competitive. The reason was that Britain had already an overwhelming superiority, while the American navy during this period was inescapably attached to the dogma that the big cruiser alone was desirable.

During the eight-year period the United States had a large superiority in war-built destroyers, and an adequate submarine force. But Japan and France engaged in an immense submarine-building program, which led to a spurt in destroyer building as well. France laid down 67 submarines, Japan 35, Italy 32 and Great Britain 19. The United States laid down only three, although it completed 42.

Thus in the eight years following the Washington Conference, during a period marked by such notable events as the effective operation of the World Court and the League of Nations, the signature of the Locarno Treaties and the Pact of Paris, the five leading naval powers actually laid down and started to build 379 new warships, displacing 997,963 tons. In addition they had authorizations and plans for an indefinitely larger amount.

The urgent need of a treaty of limitation, particularly between the United States and Great Britain, was patent. In April, 1929, before the League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission, Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, suggested a "yardstick" method of adjusting the difference between the English-speaking countries. A month later, immediately after Ramsay MacDonald was returned to the Prime Ministership of Great Britain, negotiations between the two countries began in earnest between Mr. MacDonald and Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

The negotiations continued through the summer of 1929, and culminated in the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States. There, at President Hoover's week-end camp on the Rapidan, virtual agreement was reached for the recognition of "parity" between the two countries, based upon an equal battleship fleet as arranged in 1921, equality in destroyers, airplane carriers and submarines and equal cruiser fleets distributed with the United States having more eight-inch-gun crafts and Britain more six-inch-gun ships.

This agreement paved the way for the London conference. From Rapidan onward there was no question of the eventual solution of Anglo-American difficulties, although the attitude of other powers might at any time upset the understanding.

Franco-Italian Attitude

The British fleet was not dependent alone or even solely upon the American: the British Admiralty considered it essential to maintain superiority over its two strongest continental neighbors. French building might always force British strength up, so it was argued by British technicians, and hence every effort was made to bring the French and the Italians, whose strength in turn gagged the French, within the understanding.

No effective preparation was given to the Franco-Italian problem, in the judgment of diplomatic observers. Notes were exchanged, but French and Italian delegates came to London further from agreement than ever. The London atmosphere was not bad, but without preparation nothing could be done.

Therefore the treaty had to include an "escalator" clause providing that if any powers outside the agreement build large navies the signatories will have the privilege of renouncing their treaty and joining the race. Negotiations to cut down the Japanese claim for a 70-per cent rather than a 60-per cent ratio of the English and American level took a long time at London, but in the end an equitable compromise was arranged which gives the Japanese what they desire for the life of the treaty, but does not establish their permanent ratio on a higher level.

So, for the moment, the race in naval armaments between the three great sea powers is abated. But the statesmen recognize that the London Naval Treaty, ambitious and hopeful though it may be, is only one step in a continuing progress whose greatest hurdles lie ahead.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN ARE TO RESTRICT NAVAL BUILDING

(Continued from Page 1)

mal royal assent, it will become British law.

In Japan constitutional procedure is different, and has been complicated by a politico-constitutional controversy of the very first water. One group of officers in the Japanese naval board has been making a last stand for power to control all policy relating to the nation's defenses. Ten or 12 years ago both naval and army officers in Japan often held a practical veto upon the responsible cabinet. With the growth of democracy this authority has been evaporating. Now, with the challenge of the minority of naval officers, affairs have been brought to a climax.

The Cabinet has asserted its authority through the assistance of elder statesmen and of the Emperor, and with the resignation of several of the naval officers in question, it appears that Japan has taken a final step toward democratic control of foreign policy. The naval treaty has therefore contributed measurably to the evolution of constitutional government in the Orient.

The Privy Council—a distinguished body of 24 members nominated by the Emperor — is the treaty-ratifying chamber in Japan. A majority of this group is said to be favorable to the treaty. The Cabinet had planned to submit the treaty on July 20, but although this action was delayed by the constitutional controversy, final ratification is expected within a few weeks.

France and Italy's Position

There remain France and Italy of the five signatories. They have signed only technical provisions of the agreement and their attitude regarding the document itself will not affect the validity of its chief provisions. Nevertheless, Britain and the United States are anxious to have French and Italian approval of the battleship holiday, submarine humanization, and technical arrangements developed at London. There is as yet no hint when André Tardieu expects to send the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, nor when Signor Mussolini will have the Italian Parliament go through the formality of ratification.

Technical provisions of the treaty will not seriously affect other naval powers of the world, such as Spain, Jugoslavia, Germany, the Scandinavian or Latin-American states. Since the treaty pegs the strength of Britain and Japan, some other powers may feel that their navies thus become relatively more powerful, and especially Germany is assured that its "pocket battleship," the Ersatz Preussen, will not be challenged from British shipyards. Generally, of course, the pacifying and stabilizing effects of the treaty will be felt by all nations, and its establishment in public law is welcomed in all foreign offices.

Maximum Levels Shown of Fighting Ships Allowed by London Naval Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the London Naval Treaty limiting all classes of fighting ships among the three great naval powers for the first time, fleets are permitted to reach the following maximum tonnage levels:

	United States	Great Britain	Japan
Capital ships	462,400	474,750	266,070
Aircraft carriers	135,000	135,000	81,000
*Cruisers, over 6-in. guns	180,000	146,800	108,400
†Cruisers, 6-in. guns	143,500	192,200	100,450
Destroyers	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines	52,700	52,700	52,700
Total	1,123,600	1,151,450	714,120

*Subject to the option that the United States and Great Britain may duplicate each other's cruiser fleets, and the condition that the United States undertakes not to build the last two of its 8-inch cruisers before 1938.

†Subject to a 10 per cent transfer latitude between "small" cruiser and destroyer categories.

On this basis ratios in each category are approximately 10:10:6. The global ratio is 10:10.2:6.3. If the United States modernizes battleships its tonnage will be brought at least level with the British.

The treaty permits the following new tonnage to be laid down during the period of the agreement, much of it, especially in the case of Great Britain and Japan, for replacement:

	United States	Great Britain	Japan
Capital ships	...	...	...
Aircraft carriers	44,914	19,650	12,130
Big-gun cruisers	*80,000	...	...
Small-gun cruisers	*87,000	177,350	35,655
Destroyers	150,000	113,819	33,795
Submarines	39,650	20,105	7,200
Totals	401,664	330,924	†88,780

*Assuming 18 8-inch-gun cruisers will be built.

†Including about 15,000 tons to be replaced while under age.

Cruiser Race Halted by Treaty

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
GREAT BRITAIN	5	2	2	5	1	(a)
UNITED STATES	(b)	(c)	1	1	6	2(d)
JAPAN	4	2		2	2	
FRANCE	1	1	1	1	1	1
ITALY		2			4	

FIGURES SHOW EIGHT-INCH GUN CRUISERS LAID DOWN

(a) Two British Cruisers Canceled. Britain Now Has Full 15 Vessels Allowed by London Treaty

(b) Congress Authorized Eight Cruisers but None Were Built.

(c) Congress Appropriated for Five Cruisers but Built None. In These Years American Policy Was Venturing a "Paper Fleet" to Bring Others Down, but Policy Failed.

(d) Fifteen Cruiser Bill Passed, Two Laid Down, Three Suspended by President Hoover During London Conference. America Is Permitted to Build Eight More Under Treaty, but Last Three Cannot Be Laid Down Before 1933, 1934, 1935.

Pardon Rehearing Granted Billings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—The California State Supreme Court will grant Warren K. Billings a rehearing of his petition for a pardon.

At the same time, at a date to be set later, Gov. C. C. Young will hear John MacDonald, self-styled perjurer, whose testimony played an important part in the conviction of Billings and Thomas J. Mooney for the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1916.

Meanwhile, Thomas P. Walsh, attorney for the Mooney Defense League, stated that he had found Mooney "more cheerful than ever" after a visit with him at San Quentin prison where he related the new developments in his case.

UNITED STATES FISH EGGS SENT TO CHILE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A shipment of American fish eggs has increased the Chilean fish population by almost 1,000,000. The eggs shipped by the United States Bureau of Fisheries were those of the king salmon, sockeye salmon, silver salmon, lake trout and whitefish. Details for the shipment were arranged by Señor Golusda, chief inspector of fisheries for Chile.

The loss en route is said to have been surprisingly low, averaging as small as 1 per cent for some of the species. The Chilean authorities commended the stations which prepared the various lots of eggs for the care shown.

The whitefish, according to advices received by the Commerce Department, were distributed in several lakes, partly as fry and partly in the egg stage. The salmon and trout are being reared and will be distributed in rivers in southern Chile.

'POLITICAL BUNK,' LEGGE SAYS OF KANSAS THREAT

Sees No Danger of Revival of Equalization Fee and Debenture Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Back from a fortnight's tour of the Southwest, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, dismissed as "political bunk" the export debenture and equalization fee alternatives to stabilization, and joined issue with critics of the Farm Board, including western senators and the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Legge's statement ended prospect of further purchases of wheat with government money until farmers have ceased to produce recurrent surpluses. He referred sarcastically to "politicians" who have been urging such purchases.

"From now on until November," he said, "politicians will be so busy saving the farmer that the board might just as well take a vacation."

Since the board will be expected to resume after election, Mr. Legge said, it would continue to carry on. He attacked the Democratic National Committee for "borrowing" from the grain trade and the United States Chamber of Commerce the slogan, "The failure of the Federal Farm Board."

He made no direct comment on the proposal of Henry J. Allen and Arthur Capper, Republican Senators from Kansas, who have taken part in the demand for additional purchases of wheat, but did say:

"Present and future orations, written by the Democratic National Committee and fathered by various orators, to broadcast alleged failures of the Farm Board are only more of the same kind of political bunk by virtue of which the farmer arrived at his present situation."

Mr. Legge's comment was issued simultaneously with a new demand, this time a letter to President Hoover from Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, urging the Farm Board to spend all its remaining funds in an effort to restore prices of surplus farm products.

FELLOWSHIPS GRANTED TO NEGRO STUDENTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Five fellowships for advanced study in social work have been awarded to Negro students by the National Urban League, according to announcement on July 20. The league, which was organized for social service among Negroes, has awarded graduate fellowships to exceptional Negro students for the last several years.

The students who received this year's awards were: Miss Alice H. White of Philadelphia, a renewal of the Ella Sachs Plotz fellowship of $1200; Miss Pearl Corinne Renfroe of Minneapolis, a joint fellowship valued at $1200; Miss Catherine McCracken of Atlanta, the Julius Rosenwald fellowship of $1200; Louis Braxton White of St. Louis, a fellowship for a year's study at the University of Pittsburgh; Raymond Spencer Bennett, of Cincinnati, a Julius Rosenwald fellowship of $1200.

Australian Labor in Favor of Tariffs

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A declaration in favor of tariffs as a general policy of Labor throughout the British overseas Dominions was made by Percy E. Coleman from Australia presiding at the British Commonwealth Labor Conference here on July 22. Mr. Coleman said that so far as Australia was concerned, and he thought he could also speak for Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, the Labor movement stood for tariff restrictions, as a means to maintaining the high standard of living against "sweated" imports.

Referring to the need for developing economic interrelations among the states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Mr. Coleman said that otherwise the Dominions might be compelled to enter into reciprocal agreements elsewhere. He added that without imperial resources Great Britain would sink into a relatively insignificant world position.

He emphasized that in the absence of world free trade and world labor and wage standards and a world economic council regulating production and balancing trade, the Empire must direct its attention to development of its own relationships.

I. C. C. Denies Shift in Trunk Line Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission will not alter for the present any provisions of the plan announced last December for consolidating the nation's railroads into 21 trunk line systems.

Trade groups in Philadelphia, the Moffet Tunnel League in Colorado and the Waco, Beaumont, Trinity and Sabine Railroad in Texas had asked the commission to reconsider terms of the plan.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and other interests in turn asked the commission to refuse the reconsideration petitions.

The commission on July 22 gave notice it would not take up the whole subject again and dismissed the petitions asking it to do so.

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GENERAL STRIKE IS ORDERED ON IRISH RAILWAYS

Union Fails to Agree With Rail Heads—Walkout Begins July 22

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A general strike on the Free State railways begins at midnight, July 22, it was announced July 21 by the National Union of Railwaymen, after a conference with directors of the Great Southern Railways, which serve the entire Free State.

The ultimatum was the result of the union's failure to obtain assurance from the company for unconditional reinstatement of men who refused to handle traffic of the Irish Omnibus Company, employees of which also belong to the union and have been on strike for months because they objected to the company's revised scale of wages and conditions. This strike was officially supported by the National Union of Railway Men and no settlement was reached, but new men were engaged to replace the strikers and omnibus service was maintained despite many unfortunate clashes between the men.

The Great Southern Railways, which hold a controlling interest in the Irish Omnibus Company, became involved when on July 18 a number of its employees refused to handle goods consigned to the omnibus company and were summarily dismissed.

Omnibus officials refuse to recognize the union as the appropriate union for employees of the bus company on the ground that the latter differs from a railway in that it has to compete with other bus services whose men are not members of the railwaymen's union.

To this argument the general secretary of the union, Concemore T Cramp, replies, "The great English railway companies have recently put fleets of buses on the roads but have never raised the question of resignation of the National Union of Railwaymen." The Ministry of Industry and Commerce still is trying to effect a settlement, but in the meantime all Dublin stations are at a standstill and a large batch of tourists who arrived July 19 left again by the evening mail boat.

Reds in Camp Defy Fish Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y. — "Protest demonstrations" against what was characterized as the "Fascist fishing expedition" and a welcome "by sufferance only" greeted the members of the Fish Congressional Committee, investigating Communist activities in the United States, on their visit of inspection of Communist camps—Nitgedaiget and Unity—near here on July 21.

At Camp Nitgedaiget, meaning "don't worry," the investigators were met by a group of Communists headed by Morris Yudin, manager of the camp who accompanied them on their inspection. At the mess hall, Jack Perilla, spokesman for some 300 Communists assembled there for luncheon, reminded the committee that it was "on private property." He then told his comrades that this investigation was "all part of the capitalists conspiracy against the Soviet Union, the workers' only fatherland," and that "an attempt was being made to suppress the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions because the workers were rallying to their standards more than ever before."

Richard B. Moore, Communist candidate for state Senator, told the committee that its investigation was an "expression of the development in the United States of a Fascist government of repression against the working class; that democracy in this country is but a brutal capitalistic dictatorship," and that the workers would not "submit to your tyranny."

NEW YORK HEADS IN BOTH PARTIES SHUN WET ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor." The effort to fall in line with his dictates has been increasingly noticeable in the up-State dry counties and also in the southern tier. The latter will send a bloc of 71 dry delegates to the Republican State convention as a result of the efforts of William H. Hill, Hoover Republican, so-called, who is equally determined with Mr. Maier to uphold the enforcement policies of the Washington Administration.

Mr. Maier's system of "hand picking" delegates for the convention in an attempt to keep the party high and dry in September was held in Republican circles to have borne real fruit already in at least one wet area. This was evidenced in the announcement by Westchester County, the first to complete its selection of delegates, of a bloc virtually solidly dry, although four of its five Assembly districts are predominantly wet.

As was expected, the Republican organizations in Manhattan and in Kings County are at variance with the dry state chairman's admonitions and will join in sending a bloc of 227 delegates to the convention bound by resolutions in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Meanwhile the New York State Republican Party is admittedly the most disorganized unit in the eastern field, with James W. Wadsworth Jr., one-time Senator, putting wets against drys in a manner thoroughly discomforting to those who would case the party situation. But it is Mr. Wadsworth himself who makes many of those who would see the party wet hesitate, for he is reminded of the dry insurgency of which the state party is capable, having been defeated by this contingent in his race for reëlection to the Senate on a wet platform in 1928.

Those close to Governor Roosevelt are well aware of his strong opposition to a repeal plank. Indeed, it was advanced by these as likely that he would make the adoption of a repeal plank the determining point against his accepting renomination this fall.

Feeling as they do that in Governor Roosevelt the Democratic Party has a 1932 Presidential nominee, leaders in the state party are not apt to hold his platform views lightly for their effect on Democrats in the South and West who are in no hurry to change the Eighteenth Amendment.

Nevertheless, even as among the Republicans, the delegates to the Democratic September convention will be carefully selected to obviate as nearly as possible the chances of disaffection on the prohibition issue.

Efforts of the drys in the meantime have been meager, in so far as an intensive effort to keep the voter informed as to what the prohibition issue is all about is concerned. The New York State Dry Conference, made up of representative dry leaders, having announced its intention to oppose a repeal plank in September and a wet candidate for Governor, has seemingly been content to issue wet-opposition statements of a purely spasmodic nature.

Mackenzie King Cites His Record in Plea to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The greatest of all the issues to be decided by the Canadian electorate on July 28, according to the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, is that relating to inter-empire trade.

Speaking to an audience that packed the big auditorium here and the streets adjacent, Mr. King completed a five-week Dominion-wide tour with a fervent appeal for a return of the Liberal Government to power, basing his appeal largely on its past nine years' record, on its last "British perference" budget and on the need of its attending the coming Imperial Conference in London, backed by the clear indorsement of the country.

British preference was purely a Liberal policy inaugurated by Sir Wilfred Laurier, he asserted, and the Conservative Party had never advanced it in the smallest degree. In view of the fact, however, that all parties were now united in acclaiming it as highly beneficial to Canada and the empire at large, he considered that R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, J. Howard Ferguson, Ontario Premier, and other Conservative leaders, had been seriously remiss in ignoring the question in the election campaign.

"I believe," Mr. King said, "that we are at a critical place in the affairs of the empire, but Canada has taken the lead that, if followed by the rest of the Dominions, should result in unexampled prosperity."

Although the Government's policy at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 had been indorsed by Parliament it was generally felt that the issues coming before the next conference were so momentous that Canada's representatives should be backed by a mandate from the people, and he had therefore called an election with this special object in view.

Whatever the party in power at the time in Great Britain and in the other Dominions, he said, there needs must be differing opinions at the conference as to right action, but Canada will attend with outstretched and opened hands, confident that the other British nations will be prepared to meet its advances toward closer trade understanding and unity.

Only by the overwhelming indorsement of the Liberal policy at the polls, he concluded, could this great work affecting not only Canada's future but the future of the whole empire be effectually accomplished.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 27

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

BUTTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, M. S. T., KGIR, 1360kc-220m.

DENVER—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., KOA, 830kc-361m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KFI, 640kc-468m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-340m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPSN, 1360kc-220m.

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GERMANS SIGN AGREEMENT ON FILM PATENTS

Pact With United States Picture Interests Is Put Into Effect

PARIS (AP)—American and German motion picture and electrical interests signed an agreement July 22 which settles differences over the use of recording and reproducing patents in the motion picture industry.

The Americans, headed by Will H. Hays, started conferring with German sound film interests in mid-June and reached an agreement July 12, which had to be submitted to the German Ministry of the Interior.

It provided for the complete interchangeability of motion pictures, sound-recording and reproducing apparatus between the interests involved.

The agreement was put into the form of a legal document for the complete interchange between American and German interests of patent rights and manufacturing and technical information so that each could enter the other country with pictures.

Provision was made for the licensing of manufacturers of other nationalities so that the result of the contract was to further improvement of sound motion pictures throughout the world.

The argeement provided for a division of territory, German factories making apparatus for Germany, Danzig, Saar, Memel, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Dutch East Indies, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

American factories will supply the United States and its territories and possessions and Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, India and Russia.

Both German and American plants will manufacture for all other countries.

Soviet Announces Foreign Office Head

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The long-expected change in the composition of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs was officially announced July 22 with the appointment of Maxim Litvinoff Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Georgi Tchitcherin resigning this office. This formally recognizes the situation actually existing the last two years, during which Mr. Tchitcherin was unable to carry out the functions of his office and Mr. Litvinoff acted as Foreign Commissar.

Nicholas Krestonsky, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, was appointed First Assistant Commissar and member of the Collegium Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, other members of the Collegium being Leo Karakhan and Boris Stomonyakov.

Mr. Litvinoff has a record of over 30 years service in the revolutionary movement, having belonged to the Bolshevik wing of the Russian Social Democratic Government since its inception. He was the Soviet representative in London in 1918, being subsequently arrested as a hostage for the British Consul at Moscow for whom he was finally exchanged.

Mr. Litvinoff recently signed the Kellogg pact in behalf of the Soviet Union and initiated a protocol to bring the Kellogg pact into immediate effect as between the Soviet Union, Rumania, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

LABOR TO HAVE AID OF LIBERAL LEADER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—David Lloyd George has informed the Liberal Party, of which he is leader, that his time during the coming parliamentary recess, excepting one week's hoilday, would be placed at the disposal of the MacDonald Governmnt to help deal with unemployment.

He will be in close touch with Lord Lothian and Seebohm Rowntree, chairman of Rowntree & Co., Ltd., who have been working with him on the Liberals' unemployment committee, which is coöperating whole-heartedly in this work.

Vernon Hartshorn, Lord Privy Seal, speaking for the Government at Cardiff on the evening of July 21, said that unemployment figures indicated that during the coming winter there would be in Britain a larger volume of unemployment than any time in its history.

Treaty Revision Looms as Crux of Briand Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The replies of Jugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria to the Briand memorandum on a European federation have been published. That of Switzerland is the only one still awaited.

The Jugoslav Government considers that the federation should include only states which are members of the League of Nations and that formation of a separate secretariat from that of the League is essential. Greece asks that Turkey be admitted to the proposed federation, but does not mention Russia.

According to the Echo de Paris the Soviet Government is hostile to the Briand proposal, viewing it as an attempt to build up a coalition against Russia. The Moscow Government is said to intend issuing a proclamation some time before the September conference at Geneva assuring smaller states that only the Soviet can defend them against the imperialism of the great powers.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria's answer to the Briand note insists on fair treatment for Bulgarian minorities according to the stipulations of the peace treaties as a conditon to approval of the pan-European plan.

The reply also points out that perfect equality between all nations must be assured, that security, against domination by greater powers must be provided, that no state shall be permitted to use coercive measures against any other state, and that Bulgaria, although approving economic coöperation, reserves the right to use all effective and approved means to increase its own productivity.

Reference is made to treaty revision although this point is not stressed. A more expeditious method of procedure is urged than that laid down in the League of Nations Covenant. Acceptance of Turkey and eventually Russia in the federation is recommended. Bulgaria emphatically expresses its devotion to peace and international coöperation and declares complete approval of M. Briand's ideal.

It seems plain the defeated powers hope to use the projected federation as a means of forming public sentiment in favor of the protection of minorities and treaty revision while the Little Entente and some other powers hope through the new organization to check all treaty revision movements. Thus two intransigent attitudes have come face to face.

Bulgaria and other countries in a similar position by inference refuse to approve an association of European states which would perpetuate the status quo while Rumania and affiliated countries categorically refuse to enter a federation not based on the inviolability of present boundaries and existing relations. Observers here doubt whether M. Briand can reconcile these attitudes.

Rumanian Royalties Drive Through Streets Together

BUCHAREST (AP) — Queen Helen accompanied King Carol to the memorial services on July 19 for the late King Ferdinand.

The public regarded this as an indication of their imminent reconciliation.

SOMEONE must build the finest automobile, or suspension bridge, or mousetrap. Kelly builds the finest tires. Usually the reason is "know how." Continual success for 36 years has proved that Kelly's excellence isn't accidental. Judge Kelly tires for yourself.

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KELLY
SPRINGFIELD

BRUENING BUSY ON REFORMS IN REICH FINANCE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, it is said, is busy working out a program for financial reform to be dealt with by the new Reichstag on which he hopes to unite all bourgeois parties during the election campaign.

In this event he might succeed in preparing the ground for a majority coalition government of the bourgeois parties. After the elections the preliminary condition for this is the coöperation of those groups of moderate Conservatives who have separated themselves from Dr. Alfred Hugenberg. These groups are now making efforts to come to an agreement, and the formation of a new large Conservative party is not out of the question.

Meanwhile, the first election clashes between the National Socialists (German Fascists led by Adolf Hitler) and Communists occurred in Berlin. The National Socialists tore down the posters put up by the Communists, whereupon the Communists fetched reinforcements. The National Socialists then fired on them, wounding several.

While the population is accustomed to such clashes which are continually taking place here resulting in countless casualties, it is nevertheless regarded as somewhat disquieting that the election campaign should start off in this manner.

Unskilled Laborers Are Well Paid in South African Diamond Diggings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af. — Prospects for unskilled laborers on the Diamond State diggings at Alexander Bay are better today than at any other place in the Union.

The diggers are mostly Namaqualanders who have no knowledge of a trade and very little education. Each man is under contract for six months and receives 7s. 6d. a day (about £5 or $50 a month). In addition, he gets a bonus of £5 a month when he has given six months' satisfactory service. Food and clothing are free, which is equivalent to another £8 a month. This is an unheard-of wage for unskilled labor when the salaries of teachers, bank clerks and others are considered. The laborer also receives a fortnight leave every six months on full pay.

The diggings are inclosed in a huge barbed-wire fence, and men are not allowed to leave camp except when on leave at the end of six months. Ample provision is made for recreation. The men play football, tennis or golf, and for the evening hours there are gramophones and newspapers. A minister has been permanently appointed at the diggings. Although the men are strictly watched, they admit themselves that they are given as much freedom as possible, and that the precautions observed are as necessary to the individual interest of the digger as to the general interest.

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On Warm Days Shredded Wheat Can Be Served at Any Meal With Fresh Berries
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs. 19c

Delicious Red Ripe
FINAST TOMATOES No. 2 Can **15c**

A Full Strength Ammonia That Cleans Many Things Around the House
RED CAP AMMONIA Small Bot. **10c**

Try This Incomparable Jelly Today
FINAST WINE JELLY Jar **15c**

A Low Price On This Pure Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
Sealect Milk 3 Tall Cans 25c

A New National Biscuit Cookie That Everybody Likes
SUGAR CRISP COOKIES Lb. **23c**

Adds Zest to Cold Meats. A New Low Regular Price
GULDEN'S MUSTARD 8-oz. Jar **12c**

A Wonderful Quality Prepared Mustard
FINAST MUSTARD 8½-oz. Jar **10c**

Finast Brand—Baked in Ovens—With a Generaus Portion of Pork
Baked Beans 6 Cans 99c **3 Lge. Cans 50c**

Choice Mildly Cured. A New Low Regular Price
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12-oz. Can **22c**

A Pure Sparkling Dry Beverage. A New Low Regular Price
CANADA DRY Ginger Ale 3 Bot. 50c

A New Low Regular Price—N. B. C.
Common or Soda CRACKERS Lb. **18c**

Save Time in the Kitchen
Prudence Corned Beef Hash 20-oz. Can **25c**

Choice Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple. A New Low Regular Price
DEL MONTE PINEAPPLE No. 2½ Can **27c**

A Pure Refined Tub Lard
LARD Lb. **12c**

Choice Hand Picked
PEA BEANS **3 Lbs. 25c**

Elmwood Chicken Lge. Jar 59c Small Jar 37c

Guaranteed and Selected. A Very Low Price
HENFIELD EGGS Doz. **25c**

Let Our New Ovens Do Your Baking During Warm Days
PRIZE BREAD Large Loaf **7c**

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

LITHUANIANS TURN VILLAGE INTO CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Lithuanian acquaintance is eager to assure you, "and you will find all our streets like that." Then Kaunas will begin to look like a capital.

The Lithuanians are acutely conscious of the short-comings of their capital. Their attitude makes a deep impression on the casual stranger Whatever you may think of the Lithuanians' claim to Vilna there is no question what the Lithuanians think of it themselves. For them Vilna is their historic capital. Their country's hopes have centered round it for centuries, and as resolutely today as ever. even though Vilna is in alien hands and no Lithuanian citizen can so much as set foot in it. Every map shows Lithuania's frontiers with Vilna inside them, though a great sweep of territory has to be marked "In Polish Occupation," and pictures of Vilna take their place in the shop windows side by side with views of Kaunas.

And the resurrected state, trodden under foot for a century and more by Russia, is driven for a capital to shoddy Kaunas, when Vilna with its old cathedral, Vilna with its stately churches, Vilna with its ancient glories, Vilna the focus of Lithuanian aspirations, lies unattainable almost in sight of Lithuania's present frontiers. Shoddy is not my own description of Kaunas. I find the town with its strange contrasts, its personification of a young state's breathless endeavor, too interesting to merit derogatory adjectives. It is the Lithuanians themselves who call it that. It is a humiliation to them that foreigners should see what their capital is. They welcome the foreigner. They want him to understand them and to sympathize. But they are ashamed that he should see them as they are. And the consciousness of what they must be till Kaunas has been rebuilt from end to end only makes more poignant the longing for that exiled city which they think of as wrested from them by a brigand stroke.

Closed Frontier

I am not going into the rights and wrongs of the Vilna question here. There is far too much to be said on either side. But in a recent article written from Vilna itself I promised to correct, if need be, in the light of experience gained at Kovno, any injustice I might be doing to the Lithuanians in criticizing their closing of the frontier between them and Poland. There is not much to retract or modify.

Closed frontiers cannot be seriously justified in this twentieth century. The justification the Lithuanians offer is that the boycott is their only weapon. A nation of 2,000,000 cannot seek to wrest territory from a nation of 30,000,000 by the sword. But the claim to Vilna must be kept alive, and kept alive before the world, and the closing of the frontier they believe has that effect. That is one argument. Another used less publicly, but obviously operative in private, is that the smaller unit would be submerged culturally, and in the end politically, if free contact between the two were permitted before Lithuania had so consolidated her nationalism as to put it beyond the reach of external influences.

So the frontier remains hermetically sealed. Whether there will be some slight concession in September, when the matter comes before the League of Nations, merely in its technical aspect as a question concerning international transit, is still uncertain. The obdurate M. Voldemaras is no longer in power in Lithuania, and his successor, Dr. Zaunius. may feel he can go so far as to agree to the running of a single train a day—or even less frequently than that—over the line which runs from Libau and Königsberg through Kaunas and Vilna on to Russia, on the understanding that no local traffic between Poland and Lithuania is handled.

That seems a small enough concession, but it is as far at the moment as a Lithuanian representative could go. That is a depressing fact, but it is pretty certain that it is a fact. The nation has been keyed up too high. Logically there is little or no connection between the closing of the frontier and the conflict over Vilna. But the least concession over the frontier, even though it were exacted by the concentrated pressure of the League of Nations, would be regarded in Kaunas as a concession to Polish imperialism. Discussion of the question with Lithuanians of every shade of opinion leaves no doubt of that.

Controversy Drags On

There is every prospect, therefore, that a controversy that has dragged on for 10 years now will drag on much longer yet. The Lithuanians believe the closed frontier is doing more harm to Poland than it is to them, and that is possibly true, in the same sense that if the frontier were opened Poland would sell more industrial products to Lithuania than Lithuania would agricultural produce to Poland. But when the Lithuanians write and talk as though Vilna, separated from its natural hinterland, were a decaying city, they are only imagining what they are anxious to believe. Territorial readjustments have no doubt left Vilna with a smaller population than it had before the war, but it has long since settled down to the new conditions, and there is no evidence that the town is slipping down the hill.

But the Lithuanians are confident time is on their side. In their idealist moments they insist that the injustice done them cries aloud to heaven, and that it is inconceivable it can go unremedied. Many of them undoubtedly believe that firmly. Others, more realistic, express the conviction that the map of eastern Europe cannot remain permanently in its present form, and that when the reshuffling comes, however it does come, the Vilna wrong will be righted and Lithuania come into her own. Meanwhile Lithuania is content to wait—and keep the frontier closed. But even so it is still reasonable to hope that the door may be opened the first half-inch in September.

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT LESS THAN JUNE, 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—June production of automobiles in the United States was estimated by the Department of Commerce July 21 to have amounted to 335,475 vehicles, of which 289,245 were passenger cars and the balance trucks and taxicabs.

For June, last year, the total automobile output was 545,932 vehicles, while for May of this year it was 417,406 vehicles. The June output of automobiles in Canada was 15,090 vehicles, compared with 24,672 in May and 21,492 in June of last year.

Italy, Seeking Peace Treaty Revision, Meets Fixed French Insistence on No Alterations

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian settlers in the metropolitan country of France must accept French laws. That is stating the case broadly, but having regard to the circumstances a proper agreement in which substantial concessions to Italian feelings would be made is eminently desirable. The French recognize this desirability and if relations were good it should easily be possible to work out the details of an arrangement which would be regarded as reasonable by both sides.

3. The rectification of the frontier of Libya is another practical demand of Italy which if put forward without exaggeration could be conceded by France. Here again political sentiments are the greatest obstacle to an accord.

4. As Dr. Cremona has pointed out, Italy's revendications in respect of Tangier have been met and the Abyssinian question has lost its acuteness. These are examples of how the issues between France and Italy can, with a modicum of good will, be cleared up. They are sometimes unnecessarily magnified; they are sometimes so trivial or fictitious that they tend to disappear of themselves.

Italian Jealousy

5. There is another but less-defined Italian feeling against France because France, a comparatively under-populated country, is the second colonial empire in the world, while Italy, which holds itself to be an over-populated country, has failed to make good in the colonial field. This kind of envy takes us nowhere. France is not responsible for the disaster which overtook Italy's colonial efforts, nor is it sensible to blame France for its own success. Occasionally there is loose talk of France's surrendering the Syrian mandate to Italy, but this talk is baseless and cannot conceivably have any raison d'être.

6. There is even loose and indeed preposterous talk of Italian rights in Corsica, in Savoie and in southeast France, where there is a considerable Italian population. Little notice need be taken of such folly, yet it nevertheless indicates in irresponsible quarters an unhappy mentality.

Anti-Fascist Refugees

7. It is charged against France that anti-Fascist refugees are protected and encouraged. France is not to be bullied into disregarding its traditional laws of hospitality, and, it may be, is forced into a position of sympathy with political exiles by the very denunciation of the Fascists. It should, moreover, be said that France, as a republic holding firmly to democratic doctrines, frankly dislikes the Italian régime, and the French radical press is sometimes outspoken. But this state of affairs, though it gives rise to recrimination on either side of the Alps, would be immediately modified if a rapprochement were made possible.

8. There is undoubtedly some rivalry between France and Italy for the "clientèle" of central and eastern Europe. Riplomatically France stands for the status quo and Italy for some measure of revision of treaties. France is, so to speak, static, while Italy is, as it were, dynamic. This is due to the fact that France is satisfied and naturally puts itself at the head of the satisfied countries, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, which came into existence or gained greatly by the territorial dispositions which were taken after the war, Italy, on the contrary, is dissatisfied, and since Germany prefers a policy of conciliation, and Russia is temporarily out of the picture, assumes the leadership of the dissatisfied nations, such as Hungary, Bulgaria and Austria, which lost greatly by the war. That diplomatic division of Europe is of the utmost consequence. It is best typified by France's defensive alliance with Jugoslavia, which Italy regards as a potential enemy in the Adriatic, and by Italy's protectorship of Albania, which constitutes an enclave in the Jugoslavian territory.

Naval Question

9. Italy under Mussolini has developed the ambition of being in the first rank of continental nations and demands a parity of prestige with France which has been expressed by its demand for naval parity. This naval question has much more than technical implications. It is merely symptomatic of Italy's aspirations to rank with France. The absolute needs of France in ships, judged by length of communications and coast line and overseas commerce and colonies, are obviously incomparably bigger than those of Italy. But for Italy, that is not the point. French logic as logic may be convincing. French figures as figures may be irrefutable. But the heart of the question is whether France can be allowed to possess a potentially superior fleet in the Mediterranean and thus dominate Italy. Nor does parity in the Mediterranean itself, given these sentiments of rivalry, satisfy Italy; for the extra-Mediterranean fleet of France may be brought to reinforce its Mediterranean fleet. On the other hand, complete parity in navies would reduce France to a condition of inferiority in the Mediterranean, for it could not bring all its extra-Mediterranean fleet into that sea in case of need.

This is an impartial statement of grievances and demands and aspirations as seen, not from the French angle, but from the European standpoint. It would appear that the specific material problems, which have been set out cogently, are relatively unimportant. The importance that they have acquired is conditioned by the general political situation of Europe in which France and Italy are, by circumstances, placed at the head of rival systems.

France Supports Status Quo

It is notorious that France, whatever its motives, supports the League and all movements for the pacific organization of Europe. Doubtless it is accused, or at least suspected, of self-interest in this policy. It has been compared to the circus clown who gives a lesson in boxing to his partner—and after having hit his partner calls out loudly, "Stop!" when he is about to be hit. The image is striking, but it is, of course, unfair, as all such humorous images must be.

Unfortunately, Italy seems to accept this view of France's attitude. It suggests that France, having nothing more to gain, is anxious to stereotype Europe by the League of Nations and peace pacts which will prevent all progress by other nations. Italy has been candid enough in its appreciation of the League of Nations—to which, however, it belongs—and has on occasion defied it. Signor Mussolini has proclaimed the virtue of force. He favors so-called realism in international affairs.

Two Groups Shaping

Hence it would seem that two groups are shaping themselves in Europe which are essentially antagonistic. The Franco-Italian dispute does not so much concern specific matters which are capable of adjustment. It is much deeper than that. It is clash of two diplomatic doctrines. Sometimes it is possible to isolate particular problems in diplomacy, and to search for a solution without reference to what may be called higher politics. If two nations think substantially the same, if they have identical political philosophies, practical questions which arise between them can be examined calmly and settled without difficulty.

But in that case the problems rarely come to have a prominent place in public discussions. Accommodations are found without heat, as they are between friendly neighbors who do not agree, for example, about a party wall. It is true that sometimes a discussion on a minor matter such as a party wall will envenom relations and intensify general differences. But normally, with good will on both sides, differences will be removed.

Issues Sympathetic

Usually it is only when there are fundamental divergencies that disputes on practical points take on a serious aspect. Certainly it is so as between France and Italy. It follows, in my opinion, that there must be what it was once the fashion to call a "change of heart" if Franco-Italian differences are to be composed. The inability to settle the Tunisian problem and the Libyan problem is the result of different outlooks on world politics. The trouble about anti-Fascism in France is, to repeat a word I have already used, symptomatic. The naval business which caused such heartburning at London is only indicative of a greater moral cleavage. It is well to get down to the roots of this quarrel and to inquire into first causes.

In short, the Franco-Italian situation is not to be treated piecemeal. It is to be tackled boldly as a whole, and that would take the negotiants not into accidentals but into fundamentals.

Liquor Control Idea Declared a Failure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Declaring that absolute prohibition is the only means of stopping the liquor traffic, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an address here July 21, cited the failure of government control systems in Canada, and asserted that modification was being sought in this country "by a noisy minority."

She characterized the Literary Digest poll as an unreliable index of public sentiment on the ground that out of 20,000,000 ballots sent out only 5,000,000 were returned.

"We can be pretty sure that all who received ballots and wanted modification or repeal voted," she said, "while those who wanted no change did not take the trouble to vote. Comparatively few women received ballots because telephones and automobiles are usually listed in the name of the man of the house. The poll was a failure as to the number of replies received, and it showed the wets divided between modification and repeal."

Charging that Dwight W. Morrow was "overriding the platform of his party," Mrs. Boole declared that "the same classes who opposed prohibition every step of the way are responsible for the agitation." These influences, she said, are "the outlawed liquor traffic, the moderate drinkers, society leaders who count the false stimulation of alcohol essential to a good time, a wet press which magnifies every violation of law as an item of news, headline writers who misrepresent the subject matter, and motion pictures which continue to depict social drinking as an essential factor in American life."

MOUNT HAURUS PARK OPENED ON HUDSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Possessing a 1000-acre tract a few miles north of here, J. C. Southard has just thrown it open to the public for recreational purposes.

Known as Mount Haurus Park and located at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, the tract includes mountains, forests, valleys and streams. Also facilities for fishing and bathing.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Ella D. Deike, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Nellie M. Kerlin, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. C. Brooks, Cleveland, O.
Miss Ida C. Schade, East Cleveland, O.
Ellen R. Steele, New York City.
Mrs. W. H. Brainard, Cleveland, O.
Miss Esther Shaw, Akron, O.
Mrs. Ella M. Leach, Akron, O.
Mrs. Nettie R. Kees, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Dodd, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Daisy R. Gleeson, Cleveland, O.
Miss Josephine M. Vachuska, Cleveland, O.
Robert C. Dodd, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Ida E. Manbeck, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ethel M. Grant, Mogadore, O.
Mrs. Della M. Wilson, Akron, O.
Mrs. Evelyn Wellington, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise K. Seltsam, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Mary A. Libby, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Mary J. Becker, Lakewood, O.
J. H. Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mrs. J. H. Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Francis Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Emerson Rupert, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mrs. C. C. Woolever, Montoursville, Pa.
Mrs. Burnetta D. Carroll, Cleveland, O.
Miss Adelaide C. Carroll, Cleveland, O.
Catherine H. Carroll, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Maude C. Biringer, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Catherine K. Talcott, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Flora Engleman, Cleveland, O.
Wm. Engleman, Cleveland, O.
Ada B. Roe, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Merrell, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Jessie T. Rehburg, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Netta N. Johnson, Akron, O.
Mrs. Amelia Middaugh, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Lorna D. Burrows, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara Hempe, Chicago, Ill.
Clara R. Hempe, Chicago, Ill.
Harry T. Harris, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Betty Harris, Toledo, O.
Edward J. Newport, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. May C. Newport, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Frieda Y. Marshall, Cleveland, O.
LeRoy A. Marshall, Cleveland, O.
Doris C. Marshall, Cleveland, O.
John Q. Nagel, Detroit, Mich.
C. A. Fellgren, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Belle Fellgren, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Lois Fellgren, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie M. Cook, Howell, Mich.
Mrs. James A. Canfield, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. John T. Tuthill Jr., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
John T. Tuthill Jr., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Priscilla Tuthill, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Louise Tuthill, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Charles I. Duke, Rosedale, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Amanda L. Ventker, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ora C. Roueché, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Mary M. Cooper, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Martha F. Hall, Hartford, Conn.
David S. Hall, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Lillie L. Mantz, New York City.
Mrs. L. M. Broenstrup, New York City.
Mrs. Irvilla Hobart, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Louise B. Stengel, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. D. M. Fritts, Avenel, N. J.
D. M. Fritts, Avenel, N. J.
Mrs. Katherine W. Goldstein, New York City.
Bertha Bill, Detroit, Mich.
Rose K. Raeder, Rocky River.
Mrs. Marie Thurston Merritt, Windsor, Conn.
Mrs. Marie A. Taylor, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. H. Hillen, Baltimore, Md.
H. Hillen, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Anna L. Armstrong, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Clara F. Wolcott, Cleveland, O.
Miss Myrtle C. Schwab, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Edith Doyle, Manchester, England.
Mrs. Louise Berger, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Harriet L. Bunde, Cleveland, O.
Miss Anna Super, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Nellie Avey, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles W. Avey, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles Avey Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Huber, Cleveland, O.
Erma A. Lehman, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Ruth H. Matson, Lakewood, O.
Miss Caryl E. Jones, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frances C. Thomson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Edna R. Allen, Marshfield, Mass.
Miss Harriette E. Haas, Akron, O.
Miss Emma V. Hememan, Cleveland, O.
Hazel A. Metcalf, New Bedford, Mass.
Marion E. Rogers, Glen Rock, N. J.
Mary Manring, Denver, Colo.
Besse Beach, Coshocton, O.
Mrs. L. R. Wayne, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
L. R. Wayne, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Seth Gillmer, Yardville, N. J.
Mrs. Seth Gillmer, Yardville, N. J.
William Clark, Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. William Clark, Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. Carrie Replogle, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Cordelia Wilkinson, Passaic, N. J.
Miss Mabel Bauer, Sandusky, O.
Miss Stella C. Bauer, Cleveland, O.
Miss Lena P. Bauer, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. B. Dermbeger, Cleveland, O.

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

INTENSIVE plans for the southern service this coming winter already are being made by lines operating from New York. The United Fruit Company has made special one-way and round-trip fares between New York and Havana, these being $70 one way and $110 round trip, although at present the company states that these will not apply during the special winter cruise season.

The Cunard Line will send the steamship Mauretania on at least one winter cruise to Havana again, leaving New York Feb. 11 and reaching Havana two days later. The steamships Carmania and Caronia will be regularly operated in the Havana service during the winter season.

The Ward Line will be able to offer a more comprehensive service this winter with its new steamships Morro Castle and Oriente, the constant increase in the water service from New York indicating the growing importance of Cuba as a winter resort.

Additional Fruit Liners

The United Fruit Company is also planning to extend its service from New Orleans, having let contracts for three fast new vessels, to cost approximately $11,000,000, for service between New Orleans and Colombia, Panama and Cuba. The ships will be of 18 knots speed and 6000 tons capacity each, and their interior decoration is expected to set a new standard for vessels operating from the port of New Orleans.

New Pacific Ship

The steamship Tacoma, of the Hamburg-American Line, recently reached the city for which it is named, on her maiden voyage to the north Pacific coast from Germany, and received an enthusiastic welcome by the city authorities. She is one of the new turbine vessels built by the Hamburg-American Line for the Pacific-Coast-Europe route, and in her cargo on the return voyage to Germany were forest products, copper and foodstuffs, while her passenger accommodations also were well filled.

Puget Sound Ferries

Three new ferry routes have been placed in operation across Puget Sound this month, increasing the number of lines to 38, which is believed to be the most extensive ferry system on any comparable body of water. Most of these lines have as their focal point Victoria, B. C. The new routes open this year are from Bellingham to Victoria, Victoria to Seattle, and a local line across Tacoma Narrows.

The steamship Princess Victoria, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will operate in the Victoria-Seattle route, with accommodations for 60 automobiles, she having been converted this spring, at a cost of $300,000, to make possible the handling of motorcars from the mainland to Vancouver Island, on which Victoria is situated, although Victoria City is not on the island which bears this name.

Port of New York

Vessels entering the Port of New York in May, in the foreign and coastwise trade, totaled 1000 ships, according to the Port of New York Authority. Freight vessels accounted for 49.7 per cent of the total; passenger-mail-freight ships 18 per cent, passenger-freight 9.4 per cent, tankers 17.6 per cent, and colliers 5.3 per cent.

Ocean Passenger Travel

Statistics issued by the United States Shipping Board for the last half of 1929 indicate a total of 260,000 first class passengers leaving ports of the north Atlantic district for various destinations. The figures for the three summer months indicate 180,000 first class passengers to all parts of the world, and particularly interesting in this tabulation is a new summary denoting the cruise business.

For these three months a total of 434 passengers was taken from north Atlantic ports on Mediterranean cruises, and 1878 on Canadian cruises from New York alone. World voyages are listed in two headings, the world cruises classification showing 20 passengers, and world trip 51. Just what distinction there is between these is not readily apparent, as the only world voyages carrying passengers on a recognized schedule leaving New York at that time of the year are the round-the-world vessels of the Dollar Line.

Turning to the Great Lakes district, the number of passengers taken from various Great Lakes ports on different voyages aggregated 166,000 for the three summer months. From such ports as Alexandria Bay, 20,000 left; from Cleveland, 8700; from Detroit, 1400; from Duluth, 3200; from Lewiston, 63,000; from Rochester, 30,000.

The three fall months—October, November and December—show a total of 80,000 first class passengers leaving north Atlantic ports, although the travel in these months is less significant of tourist business.

From the Gulf district the summer months showed a total of 19,000 first class passengers departing, with about 3000 more in other classes, while in the Pacific district the summer season showed a total of 221,000 first class passengers out of a total of 234,000 in all classes from various Pacific ports of the United States.

Intercoastal Business

The volume of intercoastal travelers during the three summer months was more evenly divided as between east and westbound than has heretofore been the case. A well-balanced movement of this sort is, of course, gratifying to the steamship companies. The reports showed a total of 2800 passengers arriving at New York from Pacific coastal ports, and 2700 departing. The business was fairly evenly divided on the coast as between the ports of Los Angeles and San Francisco, with the former having a majority due to the fact that the water journeys to and from the East are, of course, shorter from that port than from San Francisco.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 24

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, July 25

Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, July 26

Republic, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Baltic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool, Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Roma (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L. for Naples, Genoa; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, July 30

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, July 26

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 24

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, July 25

Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, July 26

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool.

Wednesday, July 30

Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Wednesday, July 30

Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, July 30

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, July 31

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Saturday, Aug. 2

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu; Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, July 28

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Tuesday, July 29

Mishima Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Sunday, Aug. 3

Africa Maru, N. Y. K., for Yokohama, Kobe.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, July 24

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, July 25

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Saturday, July 26

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, July 27

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, July 28

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, July 29

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, from Oslo, Bergen; Ebro, Pacific, from west coast South America; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, July 30

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Inez, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Thursday, July 24

California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Other Bethlehem Bonuses Revealed

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Attorneys for Cyrus S. Eaton, waging a court battle against the billion dollar merger of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, completed their inquiry into Bethlehem bonuses July 22, and started inquiry into the terms of the merger and the buying of stock to be voted for the merger.

Following the promise of Eugeue G. Grace, president of Bethlehem, defense attorneys furnished figures on the bonuses paid to Bethlehem vice-presidents during 1929 and the first half of 1930. The figures were introduced into evidence by the Eaton attorneys.

Mr. Grace testified July 21 his own bonus in 1929 was $1,623,753 and for the first half of 1930, $701,968. The bonuses paid to vice-presidents for the same periods were:

	1929	First half 1930
Q. Brent	$378,664	$163,701
C. A. Buck	378,664	163,701
J. M. Gross	110,077	47,588
H. E. Lewis	375,784	61,146
R. E. Momath	134,538	58,162
J. H. Ward	54,305	23,477

Mr. Lewis retired Feb. 28. Other officers who shared in the Bethlehem bonus plan received a total of $370,548 for 1929.

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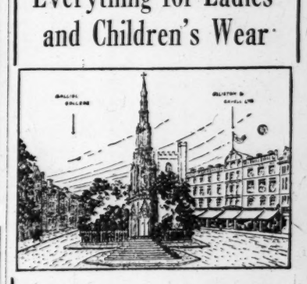

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"THIS is, I think, the finest job in the world that a woman could have." So says Mary Anderson, owner, publisher, editor, advertising manager and chief contributor to Drake-A-Day, a weekly issued in the interests of the Drake and Blackstone Hotels in Chicago. It is the first magazine of its kind in this city and is an evolution of a booklet which was Mrs. Anderson's initial business venture.

It had been the custom of Miss Anderson's friends, many of whom were women of wealth, to invite her to accompany them on shopping expeditions. They liked to consult her taste as to style and her judgment as to quality.

One memorable day the inspiration came to her, "Why not capitalize this ability and my knowledge of shops?"

So with this idea and just $100 "Mary" started out on her business career. She decided to write a guidebook of the exclusive specialty shops in Chicago. Of course, it was the advertisements that were to make the guidebook pay, so space in a book not yet published had to be sold to a particular and aristocratic clientele. This wasn't easy, for Mary had never sold a thing before in her life, and as a matter of fact she lacked a single day's business experience. Of course, she herself had to write all the copy. At last, however, the advertising space was sold and the manuscript finished. The first little edition came hot off the press the day before Thanksgiving, 1921.

The volume showed on its cover a little house in color, above which were the words:

Unusual Shops in Chicago
By One Who Knows.

To read it is to understand, partly at least, Miss Anderson's later success with the Drake-A-Day. It is very chummy, very intimate. It invites you into the writer's confidence again and again and brings much interest into the discussion of lingerie, gowns, antiques, and what-not. But withal it carries with it an air of distinction and dignity.

For several years Mary and her Shopper's Guidebook, which was published "every so often," continued to grow. Then one day the author ventured into the Drake Hotel to try to sell Tracy Drake advertising space in her book. For some time Mr. Drake had been reading with interest the Shopper's Guide, which dealt with many shops in the vicinity of the Drake Hotel. So when Mary asked him to take advertising space he came back with the counter suggestion that she give up her Shopper's Guide and undertake instead a newspaper, dealing with the affairs at the Drake and the Blackstone Hotels, which would be of interest to the guests.

The Drake-A-Day is an eight-page weekly. A unique feature about this house-organ is that "Mary" owns it, edits it, manages it and reaps the profits. Most house organs are issued by the houses themselves and are often not even self-supporting. Drake-A-Day supports not only itself but Mary. As was the case with the Guidebook, it is, of course, the advertisements that make the paper pay, so not a little of its success depends upon satisfying old advertisers as well as getting new ones. Some have bought the same space week after week since Drake-A-Day first appeared.

The news columns are filled with interesting chat about guests at the two hotels, and their friends. Its editor keeps in close touch with the hotel registers and recounts to her readers facts about persons of importance visiting these hotels. This involves many interviews, and one of her greatest treasures is an autograph album filled with the names of eminent people whom she has come to know through these contacts. Those who return for a stay after a few years' absence are delighted to find themselves welcomed back through the columns of Drake-A-Day. Such courtesies, of course, help to establish and maintain good will between the hotels and their guests. Piles of Drake-A-Day are kept on every floor of the hotels and guests are free to help themselves. Copies have been sent by interested readers to all parts of the world. Besides this, an out-of-town mailing list is maintained and copies are sent to certain persons without charge.

Eugene Hutchinson

Miss Mary D. Anderson, Owner and Publisher of "Drake-a-Day," a House Organ for the Drake and Blackstone Hotels, Chicago.

An Adventure in Citizenship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Orlando, Fla.

AN ADVENTUROUS experiment in building good citizenship in the generation just on the threshold of maturity has been performed this year in the fourth congressional district of Florida by Ruth Bryan Owen, who is serving her first term in Washington as Congresswoman from this district.

Instead of chemicals and crucibles and the equipment common to most experimental laboratories, Mrs. Owen has worked with such material as idealism, youthful enthusiasm and the unconquerable faith of youth that nothing worth doing is impossible of accomplishment. These elements she has sought to fuse into a concept of good citizenship that will be a guiding force throughout the lives of every youth touched by the experiment.

Thirty-six Florida boys and girls, selected by votes of their classmates, as the best boy and girl citizen from each of the 18 counties of the district, were guests of Mrs. Owen during a five-day visit in Washington. Boys and girls from Key West to Jacksonville boarded a special car, went to Washington and there lived through scenes they will relate many years hence to their grandchildren. For they saw the American Government at work. They met President Hoover, and visited Arlington where they saw enacted the stirring scene of honoring America's Unknown Soldier. They entered Congress and watched laws being made, and they went home imbued with a high sense of the dignity and responsibility of citizenship. This plan is to be carried out annually in Florida as the climax of the school year.

The Idea Spreads

But if the 36 boys and girls who made this first pilgrimage were impressed by Washington, Washington was even more impressed by them, according to Mrs. Owen. Statesmen, a little wearied by the routine of government, were quickened by the vigor and freshness of the boys and girls, and next year Massachusetts and Nebraska are planning Washington pilgrimages for their own best boy and girl citizens.

Mrs. Owen, who started the idea with a very humble ambition of stimulating the youth of her own district, believes now that in years to come possibly every state may sponsor such an enterprise, bringing together a huge group of embryonic citizens during their most impressionable years.

"It is rather thrilling to think of the possibilities such a movement would have," said Mrs. Owen. "Imagine the seeds of loyalty and patriotism and the high concept of public duty that could be implanted in a nation-wide group of representative high school graduates, who in a few years would be taking their place as citizens.

"My original idea," continued Mrs. Owen, "was simply to break down localism, to pave the way to state-minded leadership among the young and to crystallize into something permanent and workable that touching faith of youth that nothing is impossible if it is desirable. Such faith is too precious to be dimmed by neglect, and it is too potent for good to be spared. Wisely guided, such a youthful voice in public opinion could become a force for good comparable to the nation-wide reaction against militarism in Germany caused by the German youth movement in the years following the World War."

The American's Creed

Another innovation of Mrs. Owen's—which has already been adopted by congressmen in Indiana and Nebraska and which will be more widely followed next year—was the presentation to each of the 5000 high school, college and university graduates in the fourth district at their respective commencement exercises of an official-looking parchment scroll, bearing a gold seal imprinted with the Capitol dome, superimposed on a red, white and blue ribbon such as is affixed to state documents. In old English lettering are the words of William Tyler Page in which he sets forth "The American's Creed."

> I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.
>
> I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support the Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies.

Below the creed are the words "Presented by your Representative in Congress in recognition of your graduation and to welcome you to participation in the affairs of government."

These scrolls, signed by Mrs. Owen, designed especially to be framed and preserved as souvenirs of graduation, were formally presented in every case by some official of the city or county government. This touch added an impressive and official note to the academic exercises and served to make the graduate, just entering upon new duties and a new way of living, feel himself a small but essential part of his national government.

Finding for the Round Peg a Round Hole

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

THE career of educational adviser to parents is a new job, as work goes, and is especially adapted to the educated woman with keen insight. As Laura Mae Hayward of Chicago has developed it, it passes far beyond the educational child placement angle and delves deeply into that of the adjustment of the child to the school.

Miss Hayward's entire career has been built upon an idea that she developed during her own days of schooling, when she saw many pupils unhappy and doing poor work because they did not fit into the scheme of things. Later she began to let the idea work itself out in a form that has brought happiness to both parents and children by helping misfits in one school to get into other school surroundings where they would be happy.

Rayhuff-Richter

Laura Mae Hayward, Adviser to Parents Regarding Schools and Environments.

But how does this young woman know what schools are best?

Observation and Experience

By observation, comparison, study and experience. Miss Hayward not only has interviews with clients, but she visits every school in which she has placed a pupil or which she is considering for one. Furthermore, it is no how-do-you-do affair. She may be there a day or a week, living with the pupils, dining with them and getting their side of the experience of schooling as they see it. She is conversant with the atmosphere, the actual teaching and class plan and play attitudes of the schools. She makes these studies not only in the United States but abroad as well.

In discussing this work Miss Hayward said: "If it is just book learning that is wanted it can be obtained at any night school. Real education means much more. It must be character building and broadening, for it is not only just the right school that is needed for the child, but a satisfactory complete environment. This means that the other pupils, the school personnel and the community itself must play in the scheme with perfect harmony. And one must always consider the child. The need may be for physical growth, or social graces, for mental alertness or spiritual consciousness, or for a something that means all four."

Considers Social Side

In planning the child's education, Miss Hayward gives much thought to his social future. In the estimation of this adviser it is most unwise to train a child for a type of social life for which he is unsuited or which he will probably not achieve. She feels especially sympathetic with the girl who has been sent to a finishing school but who has not the natural gifts nor environment necessary in order to fill an important society position.

Not only does this young adviser talk with the parents, but she always interviews the child and wins his confidence. The children whom she has placed in happy surroundings are her stanch admirers, and these range from the tiny tot in the first grade to the great coon-coated senior who comes to tell her what a good old sport she is.

One of the things the children like about going to call on Miss Hayward is the opportunity to see her office. The average youngster may think he knows all about offices, but when he steps into the luxuriously restful setting of Miss Hayward's, done on modern lines, rich in depth of color and fragrant with fresh flowers, he is lost in the wonder and beauty of it. It has been interesting to note that the appeal of this charming office is as effective to the wee child as to those going to preparatory school, college, or perhaps abroad to a finishing school.

Coöperating With Artists in Home Decoration

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

INTERESTED in encouraging the work of American artists, Isabel Chilton Scott, a New York decorator, refusing steadfastly to speak of herself, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "It is to the painter that the decorator must turn for inspiration, and it is the painter who sets the style. G. Bernard Shaw has called artists the beloved children of the world. When the painter and sculptor stripped realism down to its symbol, modernistic decoration followed and a greater simplicity in all decoration ensued. The decorator turns to the painter for inspiration in color and form composition. She has learned much from him in the art of taking a bare room, as he does a new canvas, and making it through her use of color and her correct placement of furniture, a picture pleasing to the eye."

Miss Scott continually uses the work of modern American artists in the homes which she is doing. She says, "The decorator who encourages the use of painting and sculpture will give breadth and dignity to her schemes.

"The decorator may be of value to the artist and to the art dealer because of her direct contacts with families who are arranging their interiors. By the nature of her work she has many opportunities to learn the habits, likes and dislikes of typical households. The art dealer and artist have less intimate relations with clients and are less familiar with their problems. Thus the decorator may be the contact between the artist and the home. She can inform him regarding the size of the canvas and the colors needed to accent a special room and suggest subjects likely to appeal to the customer. In the case of mural painting, the collaboration of artist and decorator is essential, as the color and scale of the furnishings must be taken into consideration."

"I have found," said Miss Scott, "that many artists do not like to offer their works and this is where the decorator can help them. The decorator can recommend to the client particular things she has seen or the right person to produce what is needed.

"The decorator may find interesting things for an artist to do in nearly every room in the house. Very amusing are bathroom walls painted with fish and seaweed and deep-sea views. The artist today paints in many mediums on many surfaces—wood, plaster, canvas, silver leaf, unbleached muslin, oilcloth, glass, and so forth.

"Never has so much glass been used by decorators and architects—soon we shall all be afraid to throw stones for we may all live in glass houses!

"The artist paints mirrors and the decorator puts them everywhere. She makes whole rooms with walls of painted mirrors. She uses painted glass for screens, table tops, shelves, and for entire cabinets. She also commissions the painting of maps showing the wanderings of a traveled family; or of great canvases for offices and clubs depicting historical events or the growth of the industry with which the business is concerned.

"Very often the artist or designer hesitates to give vent to his originality for fear of losing an order. He feels it is safe to give Mrs. Jones what Mrs. Brown likes. The decorator can often put him in touch with clients who are interested in unique ideas, when these are fine. Thus she may assist an original talent to express itself without sacrificing bread and butter."

Conduct of Meetings Made Easy

On Tuesdays from July 3 to Nov. 13, 1928, The Christian Science Monitor published on this page a series of articles on the proper conduct of meetings, written by Mrs. Hinda E. Winchester and called "Practical Parliamentary Points." Largely at the solicitation of Monitor readers, this series has been enlarged into booklet, bearing the same title as the articles. It will be mailed by its author to those who send her 75 cents at 507 Sergeant Street, Joplin, Mo.

The instructions are in strict accordance with "Robert's Rules of Order Revised." Eighty-eight procedures are explained in a manner which makes encouragingly clear, regulations which usually seem bafflingly difficult.

Anyone who has been present at a meeting whose chairman was not familiar with parliamentary procedure, will appreciate the power of these clearly formulated rules to bring order out of chaos and accomplishment out of the turmoil of discussion. Every woman whose interests lead her into types of work demanding associated action owes it to her colleagues and herself to understand the measures by which regular meetings for the enactment of law and policies can be made coherent or binding. To Mrs. Winchester, who has greatly simplified and clarified these established measures, she owes a debt of gratitude.

Women's Organizations

A RECENT interesting addition to the list of organizations for women is the Women's National Aeronautical Association, which was founded last year by Orra Heald Blackmore, of Detroit, Mich. The object is a united effort to coöperate, aid and effect any betterment relative to aeronautics.

The work of this association is educational, the leaders feeling that an intelligent understanding of this new mode of transportation will do much to promote the use of airplane travel and greater use of air mail, making travel by air popular and proving its safety.

Units form luncheon clubs where various aeronautical speakers address them upon such educational aeronautical subjects as are of immediate concern in their locality. They visit airplane factories and study the construction and use of planes. They inspire among the younger members a desire to become pilots. They coöperate in the establishment of airports and intermediate landing fields. They solicit manufacturing and other companies of their cities and near-by towns to paint the name of the town on the roofs of their buildings as a guide to flyers. They interest air passengers and develop public interest in all aeronautical projects.

The Detroit unit is sponsoring a hostess at the Municipal Airport for the city. Other units are purchasing aeronautical books for their public libraries and aiding in the social activities of their Air Corps.

Any woman is eligible to membership in the organization who is herself an aviatrix, or the relative of a man directly interested in aeronautics, or a student pilot, the owner of a plane, or one who has actually promoted the cause of aeronautics or is "air minded" and willing to work for the organization in furthering its projects.

The association is at present active in 38 states with 28 "governors." Two Governors from each state are appointed; they organize units of women in their respective states who coöperate and aid in local and state aeronautical activities.

Among the honorary members are listed Amelia Earhart, Lady Mary Heath and Phoebe Fairgrove Omlie. Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh is a member of the advisory committee. The president, Mrs. Blackmore, may be reached by addressing her at Hotel Stevenson, Detroit, Michigan.

* * *

Humane education is being furthered in Cook County, Illinois, by the establishment of a committee on animal protection in the Cook County League of Women's Clubs, according to Mrs. Duane T. McNabb, chairman of a similar committee in the Chicago Woman's Club. Mrs. McNabb believes that this committee in the Chicago club was the first one of its kind to function in a woman's club and hopes to see the movement spread to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. McNabb, an enthusiastic worker for the welfare of animals, tells of an amusing experience of hers. It was noon on what Chicago likes to regard as the busiest corner in the world, State and Madison, center of the shopping district. Mrs. McNabb saw a stray dog bewildered in the traffic. Showing her animal-protection emblem to a policeman, she asked his help in rescuing the animal. Mr. Dog eluded them both. The policeman thereupon went up to the traffic officer in the center of this maelstrom and she was astonished to hear him say: "Did you see a stray dog go by here? This lady is looking for him. She is a truant officer."

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Every State grows something of which its people can well be proud. Recalling the long list to mind is interesting—Indiana, tomatoes; Virginia, peanuts; Oregon, raspberries, strawberries; Delaware, lima beans; California, apricots; Florida, grapefruit; Minnesota, maize; Wisconsin, peas—

The list of fine foods is too long to repeat. To those sections especially favored by Nature go the Monarch men to get the finest grown to be sent to you under the Monarch Trade Mark, for 77 years a guarantee of purity, flavor, and genuine good quality.

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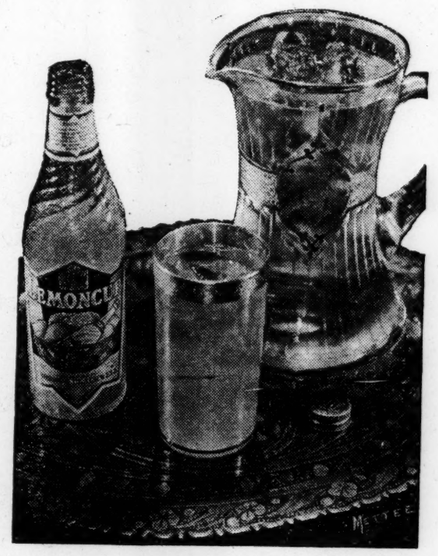

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There's a special shampoo for it

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is made for hair that tends to be oily . . . and what a comfort it is to the woman whose hair usually begins to look limp and a little stringy shortly after shampooing. Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo is so quick to use that your hair can conveniently be washed every 4 or 5 days and stay satiny to see, soft to touch, gleaming with all its little natural lights—*always*.

If your hair tends to be dry, choose Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo—a lovely golden liquid with just a hint of perfume. This pure vegetable oil soap contains softening glycerine and leaves flyaway hair softer and easier to manage . . . and yet becomingly fluffy.

Both these Packer Shampoos are made with the same care and skill that have made Packer's Tar Soap famous for shampooing for over 60 years. And both—like the Tar Soap—can be found in drug and department stores.

Packer's OLIVE OIL PINE TAR Shampoos

Sample 10¢

Enclose coin (not stamps) and state whether you wish the *olive oil*, the *pine tar shampoo*, or the *tar soap*. Address, Packer, Dept. 26-G, 101 West 31st Street, New York City.

EDUCATIONAL

Growing Oriental Collections Popular Educational Links

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, O.

LILY HO was passing an Oriental art shop in Los Angeles. Seeing a crowd admiring its window, she stopped and peeped over their heads. What she saw made her feel that a fairy had waved a wand and that she was back once more in China. You see, Lily, newly arrived student, had not yet lost the novelty of being thrilled at things from her native land.

When she entered, a smiling clerk said, "May I serve you, lady? Are you Chinese?" Lily proudly explained, then asked to be shown around.

How thrilled she was! She marveled at this and that, jade and jewelries, rugs and tapestries, just as if she had never seen them before. She answered many questions. A little crowd gathered as Lily explained the meaning of an exquisite embroidered panel.

Lily never dreamed that Americans admired the arts and crafts of China so much. She did not know that Oriental gift shops were scattered through the length and breadth of the land, that many department stores had distinctive Oriental sections.

Art speaks a universal language. It is the museum's opportunity. The museum is glad of it. It enjoys the rôle of Oriental teacher. There is no doubt that the ready availability of Oriental art in American museums has quickened the West's appreciation of Eastern cultural heritage.

Do you know where to go if you want to see outstanding Oriental collections in America? If you were interested in Japanese ethnology, or in Chinese clay figures, or in Japanese prints, or in Chinese pottery, where to go? Until recently this was the hardest question for a layman interested in Oriental art to answer.

Refreshing Booklet

Thanks to the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, a refreshing booklet on the subject has lately been issued. It was compiled by Benjamin March, curator of Asiatic arts at the Detroit Institute of Arts, who was once a lecturer at the Yenching School of Chinese Studies in Peiping.

To see Oriental art in America, according to this survey, you must go east. If you visit Boston, New York Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago, you have at your feet the greatest Oriental collections in America. The West looks toward the Orient, yes; but, in Oriental art, it is negligible. The East has done the brilliant Oriental collecting in America. Maybe it's because the West has been bothered with immigration, or it has only lately been developed or it lacked early wealth and early leisure. Anyway, the East is the Oriental art capital.

And the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is the queen of them all. Its Oriental collections are, perhaps, the greatest aggregation of the kind ever housed under one roof in the world. The Japanese collection of close to 90,000 items, housed in a Japanese garden and galleries of Japanese style, is the richest in America. It is presided over by Kojiro Tomita, the only Oriental curator in the United States.

The Chinese collection, impressive in paintings and sculptures, includes the finest Chinese painting in America—the Tung Yuan landscape. There is no other place in America where Chinese and Japanese art can be so completely seen and studied with collateral reference literature as at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Next to Boston in point of size is the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, which has the most distinguished collection of Chinese material for tracing the story of Chinese civilization from its beginning to the present time. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Chicago Art Institute, notably rich in Japanese prints, and the Freer Art Gallery in Washington, strong in Chinese paintings, are the next three ranking museums with Oriental collections.

The Peabody Museum at Salem, Mass., leads in Japanese ethnology, while the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology in Canada holds first place in Chinese clay figures.

Forty-three Collections

There are some 43 museums in America with Oriental art collections, but only about 12 have curators who devote all their time to Oriental work. They have either lived or studied in China. The Pennsylvania Museum has two assistants who were born in the Orient. The Freer Art Gallery has two Chinese assistants. Berthold Laufer of the Chicago Field Museum and Langdon Warner of the Fogg Museum at Harvard are the outstanding authorities. They know China as a book, having led many noted expeditions there.

Scholars have said that America was first settled from Asia. That fact accounts for an Oriental collection in the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles—the last place you would expect to find one. At the entrance to the Oriental room are these words:

Why this Oriental room in a museum devoted to "First Americans"? Because America in all probability was first settled from Asia; and this room exemplifies what took place there long after the emigrants left.

Quite a number of university museums have fair-sized collections. Yale, for instance, has the S. Wells Williams group of Chinese porcelains. The Fogg Museum at Harvard, used for formal instruction, has stressed pieces of known provenience, while the Allen Memorial Gallery at Oberlin is rich in decorative art. The one women's college museum that stands out is Mills College in California, which specializes in Chinese and Japanese bronzes.

Of libraries, the Congressional Library has the biggest collection of orientalia in the world outside of the Orient. Chinese are born farmers, and if you know Chinese, here is a gold mine of information about Chinese flora and fauna.

One hears much of Ming vases, Ming painting, Ming tombs. The Ming dynasty was one of the most creative in China's history. To bathe yourself in Ming lore and beauty, the best place is the Gest Chinese Library in McGill University in Montreal, founded by Guinon M. Gest of New York. At Columbia University, the Chinese library is perhaps the best in Manhattan. General Carpenter was so impressed with the character of his Chinese servant, Dean Lung, that he left a sum in his memory to be devoted to Chinese studies. Chicago looks to the Newberry Library for its Chinese material. Other good-sized Chinese collections are at Harvard, California and Cornell Universities.

Growing interest of American scholars in the Near East is marked by the erection under way in Chicago of the Oriental Institute Building, a combination museum and laboratory for the study of the early history of such regions as the valley of the Tigris-Euphrates, Asia Minor and the Nile. A grant of $1,500,000 has been made for the purpose When completed this edifice on the University of Chicago campus will house many relics of the Egyptian dynasties and of historic periods recorded in the Bible.

A. A. Y.

The Parent

Dear Editors:

Yankton, S. D.

My work as children's librarian enables me to use the children's page and we have made scrapbooks of the cute Snubs cartoons and of the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories as well as purchased copies of the delightful books. The children have worn out two sets of the books and I have put the titles on my autumn order.

The head of our high school English department uses our old copies of the Monitor as text material in her classes—especially journalism. She says it shows the students what a paper can be.

(Mrs. S. M. T.

* * *

The First Thoughts of a Child

What do we want the first thoughts of the child to be, regarding himself and others? Is he to start out believing himself to be competent to do things for himself and others, or is he to believe himself to be incompetent because he is tiny, and older ones are present who can do it so much better? Is he to be passive while he is waited on, dressed, undressed? In other words, do we want his early thoughts to be ones of serving or of being served.

These are questions we need to ask ourselves very earnestly and thoughtfully. Surely everyone will answer after thought, "I should like him to learn to be independent, I should like him to learn to serve." "But," some may add, "he is so little, surely he must be waited on, and what can he do for others?" We are finding out that he can begin to do things for himself much earlier than most of us realize. And he can begin to do things for others before he is two years old.

(Miss) G. A.

* * *

Summer Reading

La Jolla, Calif.

Wishing to present certain pictures of the past in orderly sequence to her children, so that they might not later have to sort out from an almost hopeless confusion their early impressions of history, one mother followed an orderly plan in her reading aloud to the group. The basis of the reading was Hillyer's "Child's History of the World," and the plan the reader followed was to pause—often a pause of weeks—for the reading of a story which richly pictured the phase of history just reached.

Chapters X and XI, "Fairy Tale Gods" and "A Fairy Tale War," have to do with Greek mythology and the Trojan War. Here a long pause was made, first for James Baldwin's "Story of the Golden Age." This book, which tells of the boyhood of Odysseus and includes the most important myths, is a valuable introduction to Padraic Colum's "Adventures of Odysseus and the Tale of Troy," told in exquisite prose. The group had earlier enjoyed Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales."

Chapters XVII, XVIII, and XIX treat of the Assyrians and Babylonians. Here were reread certain of the Old Testament stories: Selections from II Kings; Daniel 3:1-28; Daniel 5:1-30; Daniel 6:1-23; also Byron's "Destruction of Sennacherib."

Rome made "A Bad Beginning" in chapter XVI, but in chapter XXII she expelled the Tarquins, to the accompaniment, in this reading group, of Macaulay's "Horatius at the Bridge." With the chapters on Cæsar, it was found quite possible to read scenes from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." A last reading correlative to the history of Rome was "A Centurion of the Thirtieth," from Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill."

Chapter XLI, "Nightfull," tells of the Dark Ages, and this is the period chronologically for the Arthurian legends; Howard Pyle's volumes and Sidney Lanier's "The Boy's King Arthur" are both good reading. The chapter on Arabia called for two books—a child's edition of the "Arabian Nights" and French's "Lance of Kanana." In this period, too, belongs the "Story of Roland."

With the Middle Ages, beginning with Chapter XLVIII, Eva March Tappan's "When Knights Were Bold" was found excellent material, and Howard Pyle's "Men of Iron" was much enjoyed. Howard Pyle's "Robin Hood" was read in this connection, too. Three or four more pieces of reading supplementary to the Middle Ages were a child's edition of "Marco Polo's Travels," Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," Church's material for young people on the Crusades, and for the Hundred Years' War, Boutet de Monvel's "Joan of Arc." (The writer has found that a 14-year-old child, older than the group in question, can read appreciatively almost all of Shaw's "Saint Joan").

Chapter LVIII introduces modern history, and here pause was made for E. M. Bacon's "The Boy's Hakluyt." With it Tennyson's "Revenge" went well and Kipling's "Last Chantey."

Chapter LXVIII brings the reader to the end of the eighteenth century, the French Revolution, and an old-fashioned book by Harriet Martineau, "Peasant and Prince," managed to give a stirring but not harrowing picture of the times, and a sympathy for each side.

"From Pan and His Pipes to the Phonograph," Mr. Hillyer names Chapter LXXIV, and here the last pause was made to read Mrs. Browning's "Pipes of Pan," and Lowell's "Shepherd of King Admetus."

(Mrs.) I. V. B.

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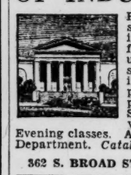

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"It must be conceded," says Mr. Montgomery, "that there never was a time when so great a number of men of extraordinary genius flourished together in this island." Well, dear Reader, recall the reviews of books which you have glanced at in the last few weeks, or—more compendiously—the quotations from such reviews in the publishers' advertisements. "Brilliant wit," "marvelous insight," "unsurpassed in imaginative power," or "in psychological subtlety"—the English language is beggared to produce epithets adequate to characterize the works of genius which pour forth daily from the press. And the authors of these eulogies are not merely anonymous scribblers, like myself for instance, but themselves well-known authors, and frequently indeed the subjects of similar eulogies from one another; so that it is evident that they know what they are doing.

But to return to our text. "The literature of our time is commensurate with the universality of education. . . . Books are multiplied on every subject on which anything or nothing can be said, from the most abstruse and recondite to the most simple and puerile: and while the passion of book-jobbers is to make the former as familiar as the latter . . . " (was this really so a hundred years ago, dear Reader?) "there is an equally perverse rage among genuine authors to make the latter as august and imposing as the former, by disguising commonplace topics with the coloring of imagination, and adorning the most insignificant themes with all the pomp of verse." Emend the last words to "all the affectations of free verse" and what could be more up to date? But when Montgomery wrote, Martin Tupper had not founded the line of "Proverbial Philosophy" which has proved so prolific.

"Meanwhile, public taste, pampered with delicacies even to loathing, and stimulated to stupidity with excessive excitement, is at once ravenous and mawkish—gratified with nothing but novelty, nor with novelty itself for more than an hour. To meet this . . . appetite, in prose not less than in verse, a factitious kind of the marvelous has been invented, consisting not in the exhibition of supernatural incidents or heroes, but in such distortion, high coloring, and exaggeration of natural incidents and ordinary personages, by the artifices of style, and the audacity of sentiment employed upon them, as shall produce that sensation of wonder in which half-instructed [readers] delight. This preposterous effort at display may be traced through every walk of polite literature, and in every channel of publication; nay, it would hardly be venturing too far to say that every popular author is occasionally a juggler, rope-dancer, or posture-maker, in this way, to propitiate those of his readers, who will be pleased with nothing less than feats of legerdemain in the exercises of the pen."

I could not forbear to give you that paragraph, dear Reader, in all its orotundity. But, seriously, did you previously realize that such a picture could be drawn of the literary world of a hundred years ago by a sober and reputable lecturer at the Royal Institution? Could not you or I cross every t, and dot each i in his generalities with examples from the present manner? And when one considers the immense growth of the English-speaking and English-reading public all over the world in the last hundred years, is it not almost incredible that the Babel we are so much inclined at times to deplore should have been as striking a phenomenon in James Montgomery's day as in ours? It was simply the coincidence that led me to exclaim, "HOW history repeats itself!" and to share the pleasure of surprise with you. But I am moved to two reflections; I wonder if you are too. One is the same as that which a difference of scale in scenery so often excites. I have often stood breathless with admiration among the hills and lakes of England or on the Dorset coast. I can do no more in the Vale of Chamonix or the Norwegian fjords. Nobody can deny that some scenes are grander than others: but the saturation point of the human perception once reached, admiration can become no more intense. Hence, though the scale of population, of education, of book production has been so much multiplied since James Montgomery's day, the essential features of the literary scene remain unaltered. The multitude of readers, far vaster in numbers, is still "half-instructed," and the "book-jobbers," or publishers and editors, exist, in much the same measure as they did then, upon a combination of popular information and sensation-mongering.

But here comes in my second reflection, dear Reader, and it is of a more cheerful cast. There is nothing new about it, but we are all apt to forget it when some unpleasant feature of the visible or mental scene tempts us to bring a railing accusation against the times we live in. While James Montgomery thought on the one hand that there never had been so many men of genius as in his day, he was afraid on the other hand that public taste was so much spoiled by excessive indulgence that unless something extraordinary happened literature would speedily lapse into mere "bombast and frivolity." Well, nothing very extraordinary did happen. Books and newspapers went on being more and more multiplied; and still there was the same mixture, as there has always been, of good literature and bad literature, of genuine and of sham knowledge, of honest journalism and of dishonest. On the whole it can hardly be doubted that there has been improvement both in books and journals, in the average work-a-day output of literature—for the works of genius are beyond any such reckoning. At any rate there is far more than enough good, sound, enjoyable, inspiring literature being produced for all who care to read for genuine pleasure or profit, and not merely for the sake of being in the fashion or to cultivate an air of superiority. "With which moral I drop my theorbo."

N. S.

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The Mocking Bird's Calendar

In February, the mocking bird begins
A chuckling, semi-private singing in
The camphor trees; though much he has to say,
He tells it carefully; it is soon as yet
To tell of all that is going to be, and so
The mocker modulates his ecstasy.

And yet, and yet, he knows! Oh joy, he knows,—
"I'm pushed, I'm urged, I cannot hold, nor stay;
I must up high." The season surges on
In February, the month of green and gold.
And so, his notes begin to cascade down
For joy.

In April, he is most
Insistent and ecstatic. Why should he
Proclaim the morning long? What is it
He is proclaiming, using all the morn
For nothing but his singing? Let him sing,
Up there, above the top of things. It suits
Me well to know someone is tuned to sing.
Comes spring, comes also voice of song.

He knows:
The world is newly coated, newly robed;
The world is thatched again with leaf and bud;
New-roofed, and flower-carpeted, and grass
Be-spread. For him? "Of course, of course," he sings.
Delighted is the mocking bird in June,
And singing in the night he thinks of themes
And phrases new and fine, and daring trills;
He tunes the world all to his keynote then;
It is his singing room. The quiet dusk
Receives his rapid notes again into
The fount from which they sprang.

The bright July comes on;
The mocking bird still keeps the summer sweet,
When linnets, sparrows, and the blackbirds come
The mocking bird sits high and rules with song;
His orders are to music set, and he
Commands the neighborhood to celebrate
The glowing summer time: "Keep sweet, keep sweet,
Ye birds and people,—Pee-ter, Pee-ter, Pee-ter."

In August.
The mocking bird is not so brilliant.
Though still he sings, it is a rarer tune,
A lovely turn, more intricate, if brief.
But hear: The cricket now in earnest spins
His night-long tune, for he is sure at last
It will be summer long, and longer fall.
It takes indeed the hot and bright July
To warm the cricket to his long-spun song,
And still continuing in August nights
He harps and harps upon the selfsame string.

In October.
The mocker sings a-down the sloping year,
A lingering song, finale of the feast,
When days and nights were not enough.
It is time for quietness, and so he yields
The tree tops and the chimney ledge.
Perhaps he sits among the leaves and meditates?
Or else, on other errands bent, he flies
To slopes and gardens brighter than our own.

MARGARET TROILI CAMPBELL.

Heybridge Marshes. From an Aquatint by C. H. Baskett

By Permission of the Artist

Gates Outward

Never so darkling an alley but opens at last
On unlimited space,
Each gate is the frame of a vision that stretches away
To the rims of the sky.

—AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR, in "Poems."

The Home Dye-Pot

If the housewife of earlier days developed her practical side by her cookery and spinning and weaving, . . . surely in her "coloring" she found the handle, whereby she could open the door to the artistic side of her nature. Just as in later years her bits of colored prints, delaines and copperplates, grew into radiant bed quilts, so in the years when these fabrics were not available in the ordinary home, did the blue dye-pot become her outlet, her magic artist's brush.

Strong, vivid and easily "set," indigo blue was the favorite color of the early days, and it is hard to know whether its popularity lay in the fact that the traveling indigo peddler brought the commercial product to the farmhouse door, making it thus easily available; or whether the peddler chose his trade because the popularity of the color was so firmly established that he knew he should soon have his stocking full of money. However that may be, indigo blue may well be called the "class color" of the colonies. . . .

In the earliest days of coloring, when the crane swung in the open chimney place, there was always a hook found free for the dye-pot; and here in the heat of the flames the women stirred their yarns with ceaseless vigilance, for one may not color, except it be in indigo, and dream dreams by the casement. Stirring and airing, stirring and airing, surely there must have been some old, now forgotten couplet which helped along this household task, as there was for many another. . . .

In those kitchens, where the brick arch was a part of the equipment—a part thought most necessary in the old New England houses—the coloring was done in the brass or iron kettle which fitted down into this. These arches were really square, bricked-up stoves, built within the kitchen, with an iron door through which the kindling was passed, and a cover of iron, whose center was a series of iron rings, called "rims," which fitted closely into each other and which, upon being removed one by one, would fit a pot or kettle of any size. When the "rimmer," a little hand-wrought iron lifter with a hook at one end, had hooked out the proper number of rims to fit the desired kettle, the latter was lowered into the opening, and suspended thus closely over the blazing fire was soon boiling merrily.

Now comes the dropping in of the pigment; and many and original these pigments were, ranging from the petals of the spring flowers in the posy bed under the window, to the very earth beneath the colorer's feet. Sometimes it seems too bad that today there is so little left for us to discover for ourselves, so little chance to use our ingenuity and have the pleasure of the thrill that always follows.—From "Candle Days," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON.

Pansies

Here they grew,
From blue to deeper blue, in midst of each
A golden dazzle like a glimmering star,
Each broader, bigger than a silver crown;
While here the weaver sat, his labor done,
Watching his azure pets and rearing them,
Until they seem'd to know his step and touch,
And stir beneath his smile like living things:
The very sunshine loved them, and would lie
Here happy, coming early, lingering late,
Because they were so fair.

—ROBERT BUCHANAN, in "Hugh Sutherland's Pansies."

Spanish Panorama

It is a vast panorama of town and plain that you get from the summit of the great hill towering above Burgos. . . . Below you lies the town, dominated by the spires of its cathedral, a checkerboard of zigzag streets and red-tiled roofs, and, winding through its heart like a gigantic serpent, the bed of the Arlanzon with its tree-decked promenades. In the distance, north, east, south and west, stretches the undulating, almost treeless plain of northern Castile. Roads wind sinuously across the sun-baked plain, as white as marble against their yellow and brown background. Fringed by parallel rows of poplars and sycamores, these sharply defined highways can be followed by the eye for miles until they are lost in the dipping of the receding prairie. To the north, the distant mountains rise dimly through the haze of desert heat. Lesser hills, in tints of warm brown, are seen to the east. The horizon, stretching out . . . over the undulating plain, is like the rim of a gigantic saucer. In the near distance, farmers and their families are at work in the sun-parched fields, winnowing the grain on threshing floors, the mules and oxen treading their ceaseless rounds with tireless regularity. Their cries to the animals carry audibly across the expanse of clear upland air, reaching you like an echo. Everywhere you look are brilliant yellows and warm browns, except for the long straight rows of trees fringing the ribboned highways. But the late afternoon sun, viewing his handiwork in parched fields and dried watercourses, catches the cloud-flecked western sky, and with an alchemist's cunning, transforms it into blues, purples and molten gold, gorgeous in their brilliant coloring. Then, not content with painting this celestial canvas, as he sinks below the neighboring hill in the late afternoon he lights up the towers, belfries and spires of his terrestrial empire with a rich yellow light, as full of substance and color as the ochre on a painter's palette.—ROBERT MEDILL McBRIDE, in "Spanish Towns and People."

Der Wert der Stille

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDERMANN liebt die schöne biblische Geschichte vom kleinen Samuel. Viermal hörte Samuel im Tempel die Stimme Gottes, erkannte sie aber erst, als ihm Eli ihre Bedeutung erklärte. Dann antwortete das Kind mit vertrauensvollem Gehorsam auf den vierten Ruf: „Rede, denn dein Knecht hört".

Eine der schönen Lehren, die wir aus dieser Geschichte ziehen können, ist die Bedeutsamkeit der Stille, die herrschte, als der Ruf kam. Samuel hatte sich zur Ruhe gelegt, und alles war still: „Die Lampe Gottes" brannte im Tempel. Beim ersten Ruf erwachte Samuel, er stand auf und ging zu Eli; und Eli hieß ihn sich wieder schlafen legen. Dies wiederholte sich dreimal; aber jedesmal gab ihm Eli den Rat, sich wieder zur Ruhe zu legen, und Samuel gehorchte. So kam der Ruf Gottes zu Samuel, als alles um ihn her still war. So hörte auch Abraham, als er unter dem stillen Sternenhimmel allein war, die Stimme Gottes. Mose, allein auf dem Berge Horeb, Elia, still am Bache Krith, Jesus, allein im Garten Gethsemane,—jeder fühlte die göttliche Gegenwart, die diejenigen führt und stärkt, die auf die Stimme Gottes horchen und sie vernehmen.

Heute wie vor alters kommt diese Stimme zu denen, die Seine Führung und den Segen Seiner Weisheit suchen. Der Wert weiser Stille ist unschätzbar. Mehr horchen, unsere unnötigen, unklugen Worte einschränken und mit übereilten Entscheidungen warten würde uns und anderen sicher viel Segen bringen. Wenn wir geduldig und still warten, besonders wenn Widerwärtigkeit und Verwirrung uns bedrängen, werden wir Seine Stimme hören und unsere Ruhe bewahren. Keine Aufgabe, bei der wir nicht durch die Stimme Gottes die Lösung vernehmen könnten, kann an uns herantreten, wenn wir nur horchen.

Still wachsen und blühen die Blumen, bringen die Bäume Schönheit und Nützlichkeit zum Ausdruck, glänzt das Wasser im Sonnenschein. Wenn wir still horchen, hören und schätzen wir den Gesang der Vögel. Sollen wir dann, wenn wir uns Erleuchtung, gut zu sein und Gutes zu tun, wünschen, nicht still warten, um Gott zu hören, um Seine Ideen zu verstehen?

Die Propheten und Christus Jesus redeten bewußt mit Gott. Damit ihnen diese heilige Erfahrung möglich wurde, mußten sie zuerst ganz ruhig horchen. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", durch dessen Lehren die Sorgen und die Krankheiten vieler Menschen geheilt werden, wurde der Welt erst geboten, nachdem die Verfasserin Mary Baker Eddy jahrelang auf die Stimme Gottes gehorcht und sie gehört hatte. Auf Seite 89 dieses Lehrbuchs schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Geist, Gott, vernehmen wir, wenn die Sinne schweigen". Sie wußte und bewies die Wahrheit dieser Worte.

Ist es bei scheinbarer Krankheit notwendig, ruhig auf die Stimme Gottes zu horchen? Ja. Viele Menschen, die vergeblich bemüht waren, gesund zu werden, die ruhelos von einem Ort zum andern zogen und viel erduldeten, um für ihre Leiden ein materielles Heilmittel zu finden, haben schließlich in der stillen Anwendung der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft körperliche Erleichterung und geistigen Frieden gefunden. Wer auf diese Art geheilt worden ist, lernt schnell gegen andere hilfreicher sein.

Sollten wir genötigt sein, die Erzählung der Erfahrung eines andern geduldig anzuhören,—vielleicht eine Erfahrung der Unentschlossenheit, der Angst, der Ungerechtigkeit, des Hasses, der Bitterkeit oder des Leidens, so laßt uns bedacht sein, daß wir unserem Freunde so weise raten, wie Eli dem Samuel riet, als er das Kind ruhig sein hieß. Der Wert unserer Worte steht im Verhältnis zu unserer Fähigkeit und Willigkeit, getreu auf Gottes Führung zu horchen.

Die Versuchung, zu viel zu reden, ist nicht bloß eine Gewohnheit unserer Zeit. Jesus sprach von denen, die „meinen, sie werden erhört, wenn sie viel Worte machen". Heutzutage gibt es viele und mancherlei Arten, Gedanken zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Vieles, was weder hilfreich noch notwendig ist, wird gesprochen und geschrieben. Denken wir uns einen einzigen Tag, an dem nur Hilfreiches geschrieben oder gesprochen würde! Dieser e i n e Tag klugen Schweigens würde viel dazu beitragen, die Übel der Welt zu heilen, weil das Bestreben jedes einzelnen, weise und hilfreich zu sein, von dem beständigen Horchen auf die Stimme Gottes geleitet wäre, während „die Lampe Gottes" im Tempel des Bewußtseins brennend erhalten bliebe.

Jeder von uns kann in seinem persönlichen Arbeitsfelde sofort beginnen, auf die Stimme Gottes zu horchen. Dann werden wir Hilfsbereitschaft dadurch leichter zum Ausdruck bringen, daß wir das Rechte zur rechten Zeit reden und tun. Auf diese Art können wir vermeiden, was nicht hilfreich ist, und können geduldig und liebreich zum Ausdruck bringen, was zum Ausdruck gebracht werden sollte. „Der Herr ist in seinem heiligen Tempel. Es sei vor ihm still alle Welt!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Value of Silence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE loves the sweet story of the child Samuel, as recorded in the Bible. In the temple, Samuel heard the voice of God four times, but recognized it only when Eli pointed out its significance. Then, with trusting obedience, the child responded to the fourth call in the words, "Speak; for thy servant heareth."

One of the beautiful implications of this story is the significance of the silence during which the call came. Samuel was calmly resting, and all was quiet. "The lamp of God" was burning in the temple. At the first call Samuel was awake, and arose and went to Eli; and Eli bade the child lie down again. This experience was repeated three times, and each time Eli counseled Samuel to return to his quiet rest; and Samuel was obedient. Thus the call of God came to Samuel when all else was silent. Thus also, when alone under the silent stars, did Abraham hear the voice of God. Moses, alone in Mount Horeb; Elijah, silent by the brook Cherith; Jesus, alone in Gethsemane—each felt the divine presence which guides and strengthens those who listen for and hear God's voice.

Today, as of old, this voice comes to those who are seeking His guidance and the blessing of His wisdom. The value of wise silence is inestimable. To listen more, to restrict our needless, unwise words, and to defer our hasty decisions, would surely bring much blessing to ourselves and to others. If we wait patiently and silently, especially when discord and confusion are presented, we shall hear His voice and hold our peace. No problems can arise in which, if we but listen, we cannot hear God's voice telling us the solution.

Silently the flowers grow and bloom, the trees express beauty and usefulness, the water sparkles in the sunshine. Listening quietly we hear and appreciate the song of the birds. Then, if we wish to gain inspiration to be and to do good, shall we not in silence wait for God to be heard, for His ideas to be apprehended?

The prophets and Christ Jesus consciously talked with God. In order for this sacred experience to have been possible, there must first have been much quiet listening on their part. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," through the teachings of which the sorrows and ills of many are being healed, was presented to the world only after its author, Mary Baker Eddy, had for years listened for God's voice and heard it. On page 89 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy writes, "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." She knew and proved the truth of these words.

In a time of seeming illness, is there need of quiet listening for the voice of God? Yes. Many who have futilely striven to find health, restlessly going about from place to place, suffering many things in their efforts to find a material remedy for their ills, have at last found physical relief and spiritual peace in the quiet application of the teachings of Christian Science. Those who have been healed in this manner quickly learn to be more helpful to others.

Should it seem necessary patiently to hear the recital of another's experience which may involve a sense of indecision, anxiety, injustice, hatred, bitterness, or suffering, let us watch that our counsel to our friend be as wise as was that of Eli to Samuel when he bade the child be quiet. The worth of our words is measured by our ability and willingness truly to listen for God's guidance.

The temptation to talk overmuch is not one of modern times alone. Jesus referred to those who "think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." Today the avenues of expressing thought are many and varied. Much that is neither helpful nor necessary is spoken and written. Suppose there were one day in which only that which is helpful were written or spoken. That one day of wise silence would do much toward healing the ills of the world, because, in the effort of each one to be wise and helpful, there would be involved the constant listening for God's voice, while keeping aglow "the lamp of God" in the temple of consciousness.

In our individual sphere of action each one of us may begin at once to listen for God's voice. Then we shall more readily express helpfulness by saying and doing the right thing at the right time. Thus we can avoid that which would not be helpful, and can patiently and lovingly express that which should be expressed. "The Lord is in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

De Sheepfol'

De massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guards de sheepfol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows,
Wha'r de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?—
My sheep, is dey all come in?"

Oh den, says de hirelin' shepa'd:
"Dey's some, dey's black and thin,
And some, dey's po' ol' wedda's,
Dat can't come home agin.
Dey's some black sheep an' ol' wedda's,
But de res', dey's all brung in.—
De res', dey's all brung in."

Den de massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guards de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows,
Wha'r de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', "Come in. Come in."
Callin' sof', "Come in. Come in."

Den up t'ro' de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro' de col' night rain and win',
And up t'ro' de gloomerin' rain-paf'
Wha'r de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol',
De all comes gadderin' in.
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol',
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

—SARAH PRATT MCLEAN GREENE, in "Poems."

Clipper Glory

When Donald McKay, meeting the demands of the shipowners for faster and ever faster ships to reach Canton with, put into the fashioning of keel and sail such beauty as never before had been seen on the ocean, such perfect functioning in perfect grace, he knew that all up and down the coast a world of nobodies would thrill to the rake of the mast as to a note of music, and feel the curve of the bow as some feel a lovely line of poetry. Even the humblest seaside village whose idea of a holiday was a trip to one of the greater harbors to see a new ship launched was full of eyes and hearts which long experience had trained to see and feel just this. When a clipper slipped out of New York on a dash for San Francisco and Canton, she carried, for a good part of the population, not cargo alone, but the burden of their whole inner experience. When she came splashing back, a thousand of her onlookers, shouting, singing, even weeping, had mentally commanded her all the way, and ten thousand had sailed before her masts. Thus athletic contests between the cities of Greece had been ennobled in the odes of Pindar. Thus inarticulate centuries of fighting had come to grandeur in the battles of Homer.

Everyone connected with the clipper shared in its glory. Captains along the New York water front were followed and admired at a distance like emperors, and every member of a clipper crew, besides being the most highly paid seamen of the time, took a personal pride in the achievements of his ship, and, in the eyes of all landlubbers, was haloed in its glory. When a clipper ship came into New York harbor, she was painted and polished to the utmost brightness, sides of velvety blackness, white trimmings, brass fixtures flashing sunlight at every point, and she docked with all her crew singing.

If out of the wealth of the Indies and the gold of California there has yet risen no Taj Mahal, there have been the clipper ships. The whaler has had his Melville, but hundreds have sung the glory of the clipper. There have been verses by men never otherwise inspired, and not one of them that does not have a strain of genuine beauty. Even in their names they are baptised in poetry: Flying Fish, Queen of the East, Typhoon, Witch of the Wave, Flying Dragon, Storm King, Golden Fleece, Norseman, Twilight and Shooting Star.—SYDNEY GREENBIE and MARJORIE GREENBIE, in "Gold of Ophir."

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TENNIS FIELD REDUCED TO 34

A Few Upsets and Narrow Escapes Are Recorded in Canadian Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With a heavy entry that necessitated play until dusk, the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships continued July 21 on the courts of the Toronto Tennis Club.

There were a few upsets and more narrow escapes. The quality of tennis was good throughout, and first-round matches were as thrilling as the usual semifinal.

The tournament committee were compelled to concentrate their attention upon the men's singles which, with over 110 entries, had to be reduced to 32 by the day's play. This was successfully accomplished save in two brackets in which United States stars were drawn.

J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Fritz Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., were both delayed on the road to Toronto, and did not arrive until last night. They will be called upon to play two rounds this morning in order to avoid holding the tournament back.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, of Dublin, Ire., much heralded as the conqueror of Henri Cochet on the Rivera this spring, safely found his way through two rounds. He played impressive tennis. He made few errors against Herbert Nunns, father of Gilbert Nunns, the Toronto Davis Cup player, and advanced to the second round without the loss of a game.

R. D. Lusch of Los Angeles proved himself a really strong contender when he defeated Jack Purcell in straight sets and then went on to play G. H. Raper, of Montreal. These two battled until the umpire was compelled to call the game at one set to Lusch and four-all in the second. It will be completed today.

Probably the biggest upset in the men's singles occurred when Leo Hiltz, Northern Ontario champion, was defeated by Joe O'Hara, champion of Ottawa district association. Hiltz won the first set at 6—1, but could not keep up the pace. O'Hara came from behind to score an impressive victory.

A powerful trio from Winnipeg, Ken Crowder, J. McCaughan and Gordon Pirt, all came through the two rounds, but Crowder had a very narrow escape. E. C. Connolly, junior champion of the Ottawa district, was leading at 5—2 in the third set of their match. At this stage Crowder staged a brilliant rally to win the deciding set at 8—6 and with it the match.

Walter Martin, of Regina, Davis Cup prospect, reached the third round without the loss of a set, but he had to play good tennis to eliminate an experienced tournament player in R. P. Stockton, of New York. Gilbert Nunns, Toronto Davis Cup player, was extended not a little by Carruth of the Rusholme Tennis club, who carried him to deuce in more than 50 per cent of their games. Laird Watt, of Montreal, was defeated by A. L. Wilson, of Toronto, and although this was regarded as an upset, Wilson proved his worth by advancing another round.

The women's singles event also produced close matches. Olive Wade, the Canadian champion, playing her first tournament game of the season, was in fine form. An upset occurred when Effie Billings of Montreal was beaten by Ethel Bennett of Toronto, whose defense was of the soundest variety. Marjorie Leeming of Victoria, B. C., former Canadian champion; Mrs. H. L. Beer of Ottawa, Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Currie of Halifax, N. S., were others to reach their third round.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. D. M. Garrett, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. P. Haworth, Toronto, defeated I. M. Robinson, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

E. Bennett, Toronto, defeated E. E. Billings, Montreal, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Jean McLeod, Toronto, defeated P. Rawlinson, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. C. B. Green, Toronto, defeated Mrs. A. M. Garden, Toronto, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. L. C. Russell, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. B. W. Smith, Toronto, defeated Miss G. Bennett, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.

Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, defeated G. Claudet, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. E. F. Coke defeated E. Donellan, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

P. Claudet, Ottawa, defeated F. Robin, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

M. F. Currie, Halifax, defeated Mrs. A. Saxton, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.

M. Cockshutt, Brantford, defeated M. Coulson, Ottawa, 6—2, 4—5, 6—1.

Mrs. C. C. Graupner, Toronto, defeated Betty K. Smith, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

H. Leeming, Victoria, defeated B. Barnes, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—1.

E. Warde, Toronto, defeated M. McMurrich, Toronto, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1.

M. Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. B. R. Brooker, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

M. C. Brock, Toronto, defeated Bessie Home, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. A. Griffith, Toronto, defeated V. Crossley, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4.

E. McDonald, Toronto, defeated Marion Long, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

J. Johnson, Toronto, defeated Mrs. S. T. J. Fryer, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. H. Bickle and B. Symons defeated E. and G. Bennett, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. H. L. Beer and Mrs. C. B. Green defeated I. M. Robinson and Miss J. McLeod, 6—1, 6—0.

B. M. Smith and E. Warde defeated D. M. Garrett and M. Coulson, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

J. A. Burritt and E. Billings defeated F. and G. Claudet, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury and M. Currie defeated B. Barnes and Miss McMurich, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. H. B. W. Smith and Mrs. C. Graupner defeated V. Crossley and Mrs. B. R. Brooker, 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

M. P. Margesson, Toronto, defeated Phillip Gowe, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

Aubrey Baillie, Oakville, defeated E. Taschereau, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—0.

W. Corbey, Ottawa, defeated David Rea, Toronto, 5—7, 6—2, 8—6.

A. L. Wilson, Toronto, defeated M. Laird Watt, Montreal, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

J. Delara, California, defeated D. R. Baillie, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

S. B. Mitchell, Ottawa, defeated E. B. Lefroy, Toronto, 7—5, 6—0.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated A. G. Bilsden, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.

L. B. Halle, Toronto, defeated Donald Burke, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

R. W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., defeated Sydney Hermant, Toronto, by default.

Ken Crowder, Winnipeg, defeated W. P. Pigott, Hamilton, 6—1, 6—1.

E. Connolly, Ottawa, defeated L. G. Robinson, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

George F. Crum, Toronto, defeated Jack Shortly, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.

F. W. Frost, Toronto, defeated Harold E. Duthie, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Dublin, defeated Herbert Nunns, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

Einar Rechnitzer, Toronto, defeated O. Petrie, Toronto, by default.

R. H. C. Page, Toronto, defeated Douglas B. Hall, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

K. J. Salmond, Toronto, defeated J. Parker, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated W. M. Gibbens, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.

C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated W. W. Hyndman, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

S. Helperington, Toronto, defeated D. Sanderson, Toronto, 6—2, 9—7.

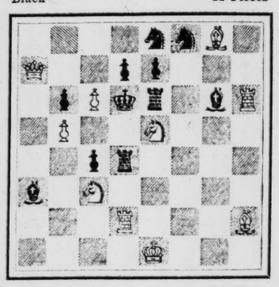
J. O'Hara, Ottawa, defeated Leo Hiltz, Toronto, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1219
By J. A. Schiffmann

Black 11 Pieces

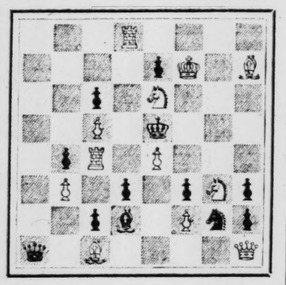


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1220
By C. Schulz

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

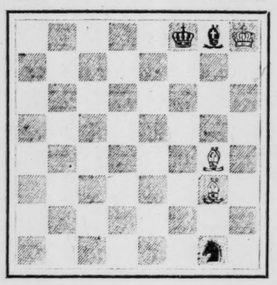
No. 1217. Kt(K7)-B5
No. 1218. 1. Kt-R4
2. Kt-B3 or B5 ch
1. ——— QxKt
2. Kt-K6ch
1. ——— R-K8
2. B-K3ch
1. ——— RxB
2. RxRch
Prob. Comp. K. A. K. Larsen } Kt-Kt4

END-GAMES

Here is a neat little ending with some clever maneuvering to it—not too difficult though quite satisfying.

END-GAME NO. 4
By W. J. Neustadt

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The international team tournament for the Hamilton Russell Cup, held at Hamburg, Germany, July 12 to 17, numbered the following entries: Austria, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Hungary (winners of the last competition), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Belgium, France, Iceland and the United States. The United States team, headed by F. J. Marshall, United States champion, is expected to improve upon its 1928 record when it placed second, with, however, Kashdan leading all in individual victories scored.

An international masters' tournament is planned at Frankfort on the Main at the end of August, with 10 or 12 competitors expected.

The following game was played in the Premier Reserves tournament of the Hastings Christmas Congress. L. Rellstab, its winner, is a young German, who tied for third. Tylor, whose only loss it is, tied for first place with Koltanowski of Belgium. Tylor is an old Oxford player and is at present a fellow of Baliol College.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

Rellstab White	Tylor Black	Rellstab White	Tylor Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Q-K2	Q-KB2(h)
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3(a)	12 B-QB4	P-Kt4(i)
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3(b)	13 B-Kt3	P-Kt5
4 PxP	KtxP	14 Kt-K4	B-R3
5 Q-Q5(c)	Kt-B4	15 Q-K3	Kt-Q2
6 B-KKt5	Q-Q2?(d)	16 BxKt	QxB
7 Kt-B3	PxP(e)	17 KtxPch	K-B2
8 B-Kt5	P-B3	18 RxKtch	B-K2
9 QxKPch	Kt-K3(f)	19 Kt-K5ch	Resigns
10 R-Q	P-B3(g)		

(a) Although this defense is called after the Frenchman Philidor, who devoted much study to it, the Spaniard, Ruy Lopez, adopted it on occasion a century earlier. It is seldom encountered in modern play, for Black gets a dull and restricted opening with few chances. It was quite a favorite in Morphy's day.

(b) Black has at least three other possibilities here: 3 . . . PxP, which gives up the center without compensation; 3 . . . Kt-Q2, the Hanham variation, now discredited; and 3 . . . P-KB4, Philidor's counter attack, when after 4 Kt-B3, Kt-KB3; 5 PxKP, KtxP; 6 KtxKt, PxKt; 7 Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 8 P-K6, Black pays the price for his daring.

(c) An aggressive move which meets with more than its just deserts.

(d) Artificial! After the normal 6 . . . B-K2, White is quite likely to find a lot of exchanges necessary.

(e) If 7 . . . Q-K3; 8 Castles, and White's great advantage in development ought to prove decisive.

(f) If 9 . . . Q-K3; 10 Castles QR!

(g) 10 . . . Q-B2; 11 QxQ, KtxQ; 12 R-Q8 mate!

(h) If 10 . . . Q-K2; 12 Kt-Q5, Q-KB2; 13 B-KB4!

(i) Desperation, but Black probably loses a piece anyhow.

In conjunction with the game above, the following off-hand brevity won by J. H. Blake, well-known English player and annotator, will prove interesting:

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE

J. H. Blake White	Black	J. H. Blake White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 B-B7ch	K-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	9 Q-Q5	P-KR3
3 B-B4	P-KB4	10 B-Kt6	Kt-K4
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 P-QKt3 . . .	PxKt
5 Kt-B3	PxQP	12 QxKtch	PxQ
6 QxP	B-Q2?	13 B-R3ch	K-K3
7 Kt-KKt5	Kt-B3	14 PxP mate	

A sparkling finish, but White missed a neat mate in four at his ninth move.

A brilliancy prize game from the Trebitsch Memorial Tournament held at Vienna last December:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Gruenfeld Dr. White	Krejcik Black	Gruenfeld Dr. White	Krejcik Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 KKt-Kt	P-R4
2 P-QB4	PxP	24 P-KKt4	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	25 Q-Kt	PxP
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	26 PxP	P-R4
5 P-K3	B-K3	27 P-B3	PxP
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	28 RPxP	R-R
7 KtxP(B4)	Kt-Kt3	29 KKt-K2	R-R6
8 Kt-K5	KKt-Q2	30 Q-Kt2	KR-R
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3	31 R-KR6	Kt-Kt3
10 B-K2	B-B5	32 Kt-B4	Q-Kt4
11 BxB	KtxB	33 QR-Kt	Kt-B6
12 Castles	P-K3	34 Q-B	P-K4
13 Q-K2	QKt-Kt3	35 PxP	QKtxP
14 P-K4	Kt-B3	36 R-B	B-Q3
15 B-B4	B-K2	37 K-Kt2	KKtxKtP
16 QR-Q	Castles	38 PxKt	QxPch
17 P-KR3	R-K	39 K-R	Kt-B6
18 B-R2	R-QB	40 Q-K3	KtxB
19 P-R3	B-B	41 KxKt	RxKt
20 K-R	QKt-Q2	42 QxR	BxKtch
21 Q-B2	Q-R4	43 RxB	QxRch
22 P-QKt4	Q-R4	Resigns	

MANCHESTER NET TOURNEY STARTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass.—Rain halted play here July 21, just as the leading contenders were about to take to the courts. However, first and second round matches completed on the opening day of the sixth annual invitation tennis tournament for women held by the Essex County Club numbered 24.

Among the winners July 21 were Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., victor at Longwood last week; Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., runnerup at Longwood; Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco, winner at Longwood in 1929; Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif.; Eleonora R. Sears, Boston and Beverly Farms; Edith Sigourney, Boston; Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro; Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., and Virginia B. Rice, Brookline and Swampscott.

Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, third national ranking player, caught up to Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, and Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, through the default of Alice Colman in the first round. Miss Palfrey and Miss Greef drew first-round byes.

Although there were no upsets recorded on the opening day, there were one of two battles. Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge met Miss Gladman of California, in what turned out to be a battle from start to finish. These two players met in the final round of the intercollegiate tournament in 1929 and, as in 1929, Miss Gladman won. The coast girl was forced to step around pretty fast to handle the hard-hit strokes of the Cambridge and Radcliffe College player, who finally broke her racquet in the second set. The score of the match was 9—7, 6—3.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Florence S. le Boutillier, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., defeated Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Winchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mary Z. McHale, San Antonio, Tex., 6—2, 6—2.

Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Beverly Farms, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Ronald W. Cordingly, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, defeated Elizabeth Chase, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Alice Colman, Boston, by default.

Fanny C. Curtis, Manchester, defeated Mrs. John Yerxa, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, defeated Alice Thorndike, Beverly Farms, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. John L. Bremer, Cohasset, Mass., 7—5, 6—2.

Alice Thorndike, Beverly Farms, Mass., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Manchester, by default.

Second Round

Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, 9—7, 6—3.

Eleonora R. Sears, Beverly Farms, defeated Mrs. Reginald I. Smithwick Jr., Swampscott, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—4.

Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—3.

Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, defeated Alice Thorndike, Beverly Farms, 6—1, 6—2.

U. S. ATHLETES DEFEATED

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Two of America's barnstorming track and field athletes met with defeat in the second day of a three-day international meet here July 21. C. Pendleton of the United States finished third to the German sprinters, H. Koerning and Erwin Gillmeister, in the 200-meter dash. The time was 21.7s. In the 120-yard high hurdles, Sten Petersson of Sweden defeated Steve Anderson of the University of Washington in a close finish, with E. Sjoestedt of Finland third. The time was 15.1s. George Bullwinkle, middle distance runner from the College of the City of New York, was indisposed and did not compete July 21.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	57	34	.626
St. Paul	53	38	.582
Toledo	51	41	.554
Kansas City	43	45	.489
Minneapolis	44	46	.489
Columbus	42	51	.452
Indianapolis	36	53	.404
Milwaukee	37	55	.402

RESULTS MONDAY

Columbus 10, Louisville 8.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo 11, Indianapolis 7.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	62	38	.620
Toronto	58	43	.574
Baltimore	58	43	.574
Montreal	55	44	.556
Buffalo	45	53	.459
Newark	41	54	.432
Jersey City	41	59	.410
Reading	36	62	.367

RESULTS MONDAY

Rochester 11, Jersey City 10.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	66	32	.673
New Orleans	56	40	.583
Birmingham	51	44	.537
Atlanta	50	47	.515
Little Rock	51	50	.505
Chattanooga	45	53	.459
Nashville	42	57	.424
Mobile	29	66	.305

RESULT MONDAY

New Orleans 4, Nashville 2.

DRIGGS MAKES GOLF RECORD

WATERVILLE, Me. (AP)—E. H. Driggs, Garden City (N. Y.) winner of the Long Island championship last spring, July 21 broke the local golf course record, shooting 66, five under par.

URUGUAY WINS 4 TO 0

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay defeated Rumania, 4 to 0, in the international soccer football championship tournament here July 21.

CHICAGO TAKES LEAD OF LEAGUE

Malone Shuts Out Giants as Brooklyn Divides With Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	52	37	.584
Brooklyn	50	36	.581
New York	46	41	.529
St. Louis	45	41	.523
Pittsburgh	41	45	.477
Boston	40	46	.465
Cincinnati	40	46	.465
Philadelphia	30	52	.366

RESULTS JULY 21

Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 8.
St. Louis 17, Brooklyn 10.
Chicago 6, New York 0.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 2.

Results of the first day's play of another week finds the Chicago Cubs resting in first place in the standing of the National League, although they occupy that coveted position by only a slight advantage. Victory for the Chicago team July 21, while Brooklyn, erstwhile holder of top place, divided a doubleheader, brought about the exchange of places.

Two outstanding factors made possible the Cub win by a score of 6 to 0 over the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds July 21, the great pitching of Pat Malone and the heavy hitting of Hack Wilson. Malone held the home team to eight hits in the eight innings he worked and held them scoreless for the second time this season, Vance of Brooklyn shutting them out earlier in the schedule.

Hack Wilson made only two hits in five times at bat, but he brought in three of the six runs. His two hits were home runs, the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of the season, the first coming in the fourth inning and the second in the sixth with one man on base. Eddie Farrell, shortstop, also hit a home run for the Cubs, his coming in the seventh with a man on base.

Brooklyn pitching was not up to standard again July 21. Manager Robinson used three of them in winning the first game against the St. Louis Cardinals, 9 to 8, and four in losing the second affair, 17 to 10. In all there were seven home runs hit in the two games, five in the first and two in the second. Four of the five in the first contest were hit by Mancuso Frisch, Bottomley and Puccinelli and scored all of the Cardinal runs, but Brooklyn rallied in the late innings to win. Hendrick hit the Brooklyn home run.

In the second game the Cardinals batted three Brooklyn pitchers for 11 runs in the first three innings and then added six more runs in the sixth and seventh, Frisch led the attack with two singles and a home run. Lee, batting for Elliott in the second inning, hit a home run for the Robins.

Two home runs and a fine exhibition of pitching gave the Phillies victory against the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7 to 2, in the opening game of the series in Philadelphia. The Pirates made as many hits as the Phillies, 11, but after the first inning they were unable to score. Grantham and Comorosky singled in the first inning for the Pirates and Traynor scored them with a double. Philadelphia took the lead in its half of the first on a home run by Southern and another by Whitney with O'Doul on base. A base on balls, two singles followed by a double and triple brought in four more runs for the Phillies in the fifth. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	—6	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	9	2

Batteries—Malone, Root and Hartnett; Chaplin, Parmelee and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Malone. Losing pitcher—Chanlin. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Clarke. Time—1h. 43m.

AT BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	—9	11	2
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	—8	12	4

Batteries—Phelps, Clark, Moss and Lopez; Grimes, Lindsey, Rhem and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Moss. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Rigler, Jorda and McGrew. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	7	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	—17	18	1
Brooklyn	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—10	13	4

Batteries—Grabowski, Bell and Wilson; Luque, Elliott, Dudley, Clark and Lopez, Picinich. Winning pitcher—Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Jorda, McGrew and Rigler. Time—2h. 5m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	x	—7	11	1
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	11	0

Batteries—Sweetland and Davis; Kremer, Chagnon and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Scott. Time—1h. 23m.

CANADIAN OPEN GOLF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A field of 156 plans to compete in the Canadian open golf championship, which opens at the Hamilton Club on July 24, when the first 18 holes of the 72-hole competition will be played. Leonard H. Diegel, the defending champion and winner of the title four times in the last six years, will try again for the championship, but he will be opposed by a number of strong rivals, including Macdonald and Horton Smith, Walter C. Hagen, Johnny Farrell, Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour and 43 other professionals from the United States and 11 amateurs from that country. All the leading Canadian professionals and amateurs will compete. Eighteen holes will be played on July 25 and all players within 20 of the leader at the end of the second day will play the remaining 36 holes July 26.

UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY LEAD

HAMBURG, Ger.—The United States players in the team tournament of the International Chess Federation had one of their best days when they encountered Germany and Norway in the tenth and eleventh rounds July 21. Germany, hitherto undefeated, lost by the score of 2½ to ½, with one adjourned. When play stopped the United States was leading Norway by 3 to 0, with one adjourned. With the 5½ points thus added, the Americans tied for first place with Hungary, twice winner of the championship. The Hungarians, however, who defeated Spain by 4 to 0 and then played Sweden to a tie at 1½ to 1½, with one adjourned, have a slight advantage, owing to a fewer number of losses.

NEWTON AND GAVUZZI LEAD

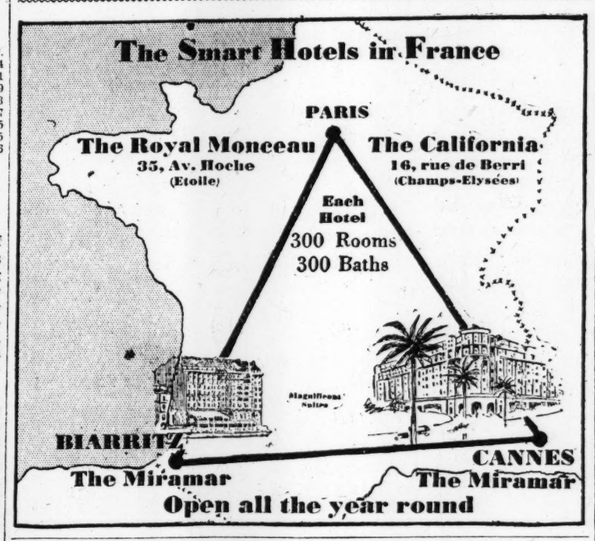
SHERBROOKE, Que. (AP)—The team of Arthur Newton, South Africa, and Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., won the second lap of the international relay race July 21, the 55-mile jaunt from Granby to Sherbrooke. Their time was 5h. 15m. Joie Ray, Chicago veteran, who once starred in the one-mile field, and his partner, John Salo of Passaic, N. J., finished second in 5h. 32m. The teams held the same positions on the basis of elapsed time for the two laps of the race, which started July 20 from Montreal. The total elapsed time of Newton and Gavuzzi was 10h. 38m. 20s. Ray and Salo, winners of the first lap, 10h. 54m. Edouard Fabre, Montreal, and Ollie Wattinen, Finland, finished fourth July 21, but retained third place with elapsed time of 11h. 8m. 30s.

THISBE WINS BY 28s.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Thisbe, eight-meter sloop, sailed by W. P. Barrows, won from Conewago, sailed by W. V. Castle, by a margin of 28s. in a six-mile race, as these two contenders for Canada's Cup designation opened a duel of intermediate length July 21. The race, three miles down the wind and return, was sailed in a fresh northwesterly breeze that hit 20 knots an hour in the puffs and kicked up a heavy following sea.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND TRAVEL

France



New York Tennis in Third Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis T. Hunter and the young Californians continued to divide the chief interest in the metropolitan grass tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, as the first and second rounds of the singles were completed with the exception of a single match in each.

The delay of Francis X. Shields from Kansas City was responsible for the omitted matches, but he is expected today, when he will try to overtake the field. Hunter is the only survivor who is already listed on the title trophy, the Remington Bronze, presented by William H. Todd, as Julius Seligson, winner two years ago, defaulted July 21, and Gregory S. Mangin, the defending champion, is now in France.

Hunter made short work of his match, to avoid further play in the heat, defeating Selden G. Noyes of the home club, in straight games, 6—0, 6—0, in about 20 minutes of play. But many of the other matches were closely fought, requiring three sets.

Of the Californians, Henry M. Culley and Jack Tidball had the hardest battles to survive the two matches each was required to play. Culley first encountered Harold Blauer, a Forest Hills junior of recent years, and was close to defeat in straight sets, when Blauer took the first set, and led to within a game of victory in the second. But the Santa Barbara youth managed to win at 2—6, 9—7, 6—3, and then defeated his fellow Californian, Eugene McCabe of Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—4. Tidball, the conqueror of E. W. Feibleman at Longwood, first eliminated Gustave Boehmer Jr. of St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4, and then came from behind in the second set, after winning the first, after trailing at 3—5, to take the match from Walter Swaybill, the New York University captain, 6—4, 8—6. Feibleman had better fortune against Tidball's doubles partner, Gerald Bartosh, than he had against Tidball at Longwood, winning by a score of 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

METROPOLITAN GRASS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

H. M. Culley, Santa Barbara, defeated Harold Blauer, New York, 2—6, 9—7, 6—3.

Donald H. Cram, Nashville, defeated James M. Greer, New York, 8—6, 6—2.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Gustave Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 6—3, 6—4.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated William O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—2.

Harold Valentine, New York, won from Valentine Gress, New York, by default.

Dr. H. G. Harvitt, New York, won from Julius Seligson, New York, by default.

Second Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Selden G. Noyes, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

H. M. Culley defeated Eugene McCabe, Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—4.

Donald H. Cram defeated Reginald W. Talmage, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Jack Tidball defeated Walter Swaybill, New York, 6—4, 8—6.

E. W. Feibleman defeated Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Frank W. Bowden, New York, defeated Merritt Cutler, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Ernest Kuhn, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Hugh McDiarmid, Swarthmore, 7—5, 7—5.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Harold Valentine, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Philip F. Neer, New York, defeated Weller B. Evans, South Orange, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

William Einsmann, New York, defeated Dr. H. G. Harvitt, 6—0, 6—1.

Edgar F. Dawson, New York, defeated J. Cecil Donaldson, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Elsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated Clayton L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

E. Ralph Martin, New York, defeated Travers J. Le Gros, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

COWDIN QUITTING POLO

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Cheever Cowdin, storm center of the United States international polo team, is quitting the game. His decision to abandon polo was revealed in the announcement that his string of polo ponies will be disposed of at public auction Aug. 20. Cowdin, ranked at eight goals in 1922, 1923, 1927 and 1928, made the American team picked to face the British in 1927, and then was dropped in a sudden shakeup. In 1928 he was selected to play against the Argentines, but was dropped five days before the first game of the series. At that time Cowdin resigned as honorary treasurer of the United States Polo Association because of "differences of opinion with the policies of the association." He declined to become a candidate for this year's international team.

N. E. AMATEUR-PRO GOLF

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Jack Curley, Stony Brae professional, and Leon Emerson, his amateur clubmate, turned in cards of 70 and 69 for a 36-hole total of 139 and first gross in the New England professional golf organization amateur-pro golf tourney here July 21. Only a stroke behind them in second place were Arthur West and Guy Hayes of North Andover. Alex Chisholm and Nat Barrows Jr., of the Portland Country Club, finished third.

MISS HEDBERG LEADS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Lucy J. Hedberg of Skokie Country Club, tennis as well as golf star, led the qualifying round of the junior tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Evanston Golf Club here July 21. Her score was 45-42-87, which was 6 strokes ahead of Miss Priscilla Carver of Mission Hills, her nearest rival. Miss Hedberg also won the driving contest by averaging 200 yards in three shots.

ROCKAWAY WINS, 10 TO 7

CEDARHURST, L. I., N. Y.—The Rockaway polo team overcame a two-goal handicap it gave to Smithtown four in the final round of competition for the Blizzard Cups in the Rockaway Hunting Club's invitation polo tourney July 21 by defeating Smithtown, 10 to 7. High scorer of the game was F. F. Alexander of the winners, who shot four balls between the posts.

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ATHLETICS LOSE BUT HOLD LEAD

Washington Defeated by Browns—Red Sox and Yankees Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	62	31	.667
Washington	57	34	.626
New York	53	37	.589
Cleveland	46	46	.500
Detroit	44	50	.468
Chicago	35	54	.393
St. Louis	35	56	.385
Boston	33	57	.367

RESULTS JULY 21

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.

With a chance to decrease the lead of the Philadelphia Athletics in first place, the Washington Senators were unable to take advantage. The Athletics were defeated for the second straight game in Detroit but the Senators failed to hold an early lead against the Browns and were defeated too.

Earnshaw pitched for the Athletics, but was not as effective as of late and the Tigers made 11 hits against him with seven of them good for extra bases. Earl Whitehill pitched a better game for the Tigers and was handicapped by two Detroit errors that helped the A's score three runs.

Charlie Gehringer played a big part in the Tiger victory by hitting a triple in the fifth inning with a man on and then stealing home. In the ninth inning with the score tied he started the winning run rally with a double.

The Senators built up a 3-to-0 lead for five innings of the game with the Browns in St. Louis, but a five-run rally by the home team in the sixth proved sufficient to win. The final score was 6 to 4. Wallie Stewart pitched for the Browns and kept the Senators' 10 hits pretty well scattered excepting for three innings.

St. Louis was outhit, 2 to 1, but won the second successive game by bunching its hits in the sixth and seventh innings, aided by nine bases on balls. Goslin hit a home run for St. Louis against his former team mates and Judge hit one for the losers. Rice hit two singles and a double in five times at bat to lead the Senators' attack while no one of the Browns got more than one hit.

Ed Wells, former Tiger and Senator pitcher, worked nicely in the box for the New York Yankees at Cleveland; and while his team mates were hitting hard and often, he held the Indians to three runs against the seven secured by the Yankees.

The Yankees made three home runs, one each to Ruth, Gehrig and Rice. It was Ruth's thirty-fifth and Gehrig's twenty-eighth for the season. The three circuit drives accounted for five of the Yankee runs.

With Hod Lisenbee pitching smoothly throughout, the Boston Red Sox defeated Chicago, 3 to 1. The Boston pitcher held the White Sox to five hits, and the only run came in the ninth inning when a single, double and sacrifice scored it. Boston made only six hits against Thomas, but bunched three of them in the fifth to score two runs. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	11	2
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	10	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Desaufels; Earnshaw and Cochrane. Umpires—Nallin, Van Grafian and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	x	6	5	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Hadley, Brown, Liska and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Moriarty, Connolly and Geisel. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	11	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	12	0

Batteries—Wells and Hargrave; Miller, Bean and Sprinz. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Owens, Campbell and McGowan. Time—2h. 15m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Batteries—Lisenbee and Berry; Thomas, Walsh and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 24m.

Jack Quinn Gives Comparison of Two Great Pitching Staffs

Veteran Spit-Baller Believes Grove, Walberg and Earnshaw Equal to Coombs, Bender and Plank, When Changes Made in Game Are Considered

From the years 1910 to 1913 inclusive, it is generally said that Connie Mack, then and still manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, had on his pitching staff three of the greatest of all times. Coombs, Bender and Plank were their names, the first a left- and the others right-handers. They had more than little to do with the A's winning the world championship in 1910, 1911 and again in 1913. The three established records during their stay in baseball that have never been equaled and probably never will be. But why can they not be compared with the three outstanding members of Connie Mack's present-day staff, namely, Grove, Walberg and Earnshaw? Didn't these last three carry the bulk of the work that won Philadelphia another world championship in 1929, and one that seems almost certain of repeating this year and possibly several seasons to come?

Of course, the style of game has changed considerably since 1910 and it is very difficult to make a comparison. The lively ball has come into the game; the bats have undergone a change and the rules have been tampered with. Therefore, the pitcher of today must work much harder than the pitcher of 1910. There are many points that can be considered and the question must be looked at from all angles in order to compare the two groups. Perhaps Jack Quinn, one of the few spitball pitchers left in baseball and at present on the same club with which all of the boxmen of discussion performed, is in a position to make a comparison. The veteran has seen Coombs, Bender and Plank and, of course, has worked many times with Grove, Walberg and Earnshaw. His opinion of the matter follows:

"Yes, I saw all three of those great pitchers perform many times. I didn't do any work with or against them, for I was just coming up when they were going strong. But being a pitcher myself, I naturally studied their style.

Game Has Changed

"Of course, the game has changed so much since that time that it is very hard to make any comparisons on any angle of the sport. But considering the changes that have taken place and how much harder a pitcher must work today, I honestly believe that the two staffs can be declared about equal. When the old timers were working they had much more of an advantage than the pitcher of the present day has. They could rough the ball, and that alone is an immense advantage. Then, of course, the balls were not as lively as they are today and a home run was much harder to hit. A ball had to be met with terrific force to be driven through the infield or through an infielder. If the ball gets any livelier, the pitchers will find it necessary to wear a catcher's outfit.

"If the calendar could be set back some 18 or 20 years and any one of Connie Mack's stars of today were accustomed to the style of game played at that time, I am sure that he would do just as well as any one of the pitchers of that year. Bob Grove has one of the fastest balls of all time and could, perhaps, be placed second to Walter Johnson in that respect. In fact, I believe that his fast ball has just as much speed at times, but he could not continue to keep it that way through an entire game as Johnson could.

"When a young recruit is capable of getting himself a place on the pitching staff of some major league club of today, I would say that said recruit was good. He must have plenty of "stuff" on the ball or he wouldn't be there. There is so much against the pitcher that he must have a good curve ball, a fast ball, change of pace and good control. If he hasn't all of these things, he doesn't last in the majors very long. I would say that an ordinary pitcher of today, if pitching 20 years ago, would have been better than average. If that is the case, why wouldn't Grove, Walberg and Earnshaw, who are stars right now, have done just as good, if not better, than Coombs, Bender and Plank, who were in the spot light 20 seasons back?"

The name of Jack Quinn can also be associated with the great pitchers of baseball. He is the oldest active boxman of the present day and is still going strong. He is Connie Mack's first-string relief pitcher right now and works more often than most of the regulars. The New York Yankees was the first club to give Quinn a chance to pitch major league ball, back in 1909. He stayed with the American League club until some time in 1912, at which time he was released to Rochester in the International League. The Boston Nationals purchased him from Rochester the following season, but he refused to report and signed with the Baltimore Federals. He was sent to Vernon of the Pacific Coast League in 1916 under what was called a peace agreement.

The Pacific Coast League had a suspended season in 1918 and Quinn finished the year with the Chicago Americans with permission. One year later he was claimed by both Chicago and New York, but was awarded to the latter. The Boston Red Sox secured him in a trade in 1922, but let him go to the Athletics in 1925 by the waiver route. He has been under the management of Connie Mack ever since.

In Quinn's comparison of the pitchers, several interesting points have been considered. Yet, as the veteran spit-baller himself stated, one's opinion is as good as another's. But what baseball fan wouldn't give much to witness a game between the Athletics of 1911 and the A's of 1930, with Coombs and Grove as the opposing pitchers?

Lloyd Nordstrom Leads First Half

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—It was figured that a pair of 80s or the equivalent therefor would be required to qualify for match play in the annual amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association. Some 215 amateurs found Beverly Country Club's 6702-yard course a real test of golf July 21 in the first half of the medal play program and no general improvement in scores was anticipated in the second half.

Thirty of the 31 places to qualify were claimed by 78 or better, with 10 bidding at 79 for the other place to get into the match play with Donald K. Moe of the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., the title defender, who does not have to qualify. Leadership was taken by Lloyd Nordstrom of Davenport, Ia., with a score of 72 after most of the field was in. Nordstrom, practically an unknown in championship circles, sprang ahead of two British stars and a dozen or more of veteran contenders.

Evans Among Low Scorers

Cyril J. H. Tolley of England managed to tie for second position with a 73, T. P. Perkins, English star, now hailing from New York, tied with Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater G. C., and others at 75. Many fans at Beverly are pulling for Evans to win again as he has captured the title eight times, though not since 1924.

Nordstrom's card was only one over par—out in 38, back in 34. On the first hole he took an extra stroke when he hooked his tee shot into the rough and put the second into a trap. He used another extra on the third, where his drive was poorly hit, going less than 100 yards. From here he equaled par to the twelfth. Four putts here gave him a bad 5; but he got a birdie on the fourteenth, a par 4 hole. He scored another birdie on the eighteenth, after coming out of trouble neatly and sinking a 20-foot putt.

Tolley with a 35 had the best score of the day on the outgoing nine, which generally speaking was the hard one. The Britisher, however, had his trouble coming in, taking a 38, due to a drive into a bunker on the thirteenth and a trap in the fourteenth.

Temporary leadership was taken shortly after noon with a 73 by J. E. Lehman of Olympia Fields Country Club, former Purdue University star, former "Big Ten" champion and semi-finalist in the western amateur last year. This was two strokes over par and was due mostly to a sparkling incoming nine of 33, two under perfect figures. Lehman had trouble going out, using 40, including 7 on the second hole, which is par 5. He was a stroke high on the par 4 first, and the par 5 seventh. He rallied coming in with several long drives that made approaches easy, and he sank long putts for a birdie 2 on the twelfth and a birdie 4 on the eighteenth. He used only 14 putts on the incoming nine.

D. J. Armstrong of Aurora Country Club came along an hour after Lehman with another 73, and with three-fourths of the field in, it looked as though they might lead the first round of the qualifying test. Armstrong, who is a former Pan-American champion, went out in 37 and came back in 36. He had a birdie on the par 4 fourth, and a birdie 3 on the fourteenth.

Before Lehman reported A. L. Novotney of Edgewood Valley held the lead with a score of 74. Novotney, who was runnerup for the title in 1928, went out in 40 and came back in 34. He saved his one stroke on the incoming nine at the 173-yard tenth where he sank a birdie 2.

Narrow fairways that were found to be well watered, despite the drouth, and abundant rough accounted for the generally high scoring. Most of the players found the sixth hole a difficult hurdle. This is a 187-yard three iron drive from the tee, but the green is very small and tricky. One observer checked the performances of 27 players who carried the green and reported that only three of them stayed on. The summary:

	Out	In	T'l
Lloyd Nordstrom, Davenport, Ia.	38	34	72
J. E. Lehman, Olympia Fields	40	33	73
D. J. Armstrong, Aurora, Ill.	37	36	73
C. J. H. Tolley, England	35	38	73
Albert Huske, Briargate G. C.	37	37	74
R. A. Conliff, Oklahoma City	37	37	74
A. L. Novotney, Edgewood Valley	40	34	74
Earl Berryhill, Colorado Springs	40	35	75
R. E. Knepper, Lake Forest	37	38	75
N. J. Ruddy, Cincinnati, O.	38	37	75
George Dawson, Glen Oak	39	36	75
T. P. Perkins, New York	37	38	75
Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater G. C.	36	39	75
Lewis Levinson, Bryn Mawr	36	39	75
J. N. Lenfesty Jr., Exmoor C. C.	38	38	76
V. M. Huntington, Addison, Ill.	38	38	76
T. J. Franey, Edgewood Valley	38	38	76
John Morrell, Glen Oak	38	38	76
Edward Collins, Butterfield C. C.	38	39	77
Charles Becka, Calumet C. C.	36	41	77
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City C. C.	40	37	77
Richard Mullin, La Grange	38	39	77
R. H. McCrary, Des Moines, Ia.	41	36	77
Gibson Dunlap, Calumet C. C.	39	38	77
John Howard, Kalamazoo	37	40	77
A. T. Patterson, Midlothian C. C.	38	39	77
Donald Hamilton, Beverly C. C.	41	37	78
J. A. Mudd Jr., Beverly C. C.	40	38	78
Frank Justin, Aurora, Ill.	40	38	78
Frank Thompson, Knollwood C. C.	39	39	78
Richard Martin, Briargate G. C.	37	41	78
A. J. Huhta, De Kalb, Ill.	41	38	79
W. D. Kerr, Midlothian C. C.	42	37	79
Edward Donohue, Chicago	39	40	79
A. B. Swett, Ridgemoor C. C.	40	39	79
Gus Fetz, Jackson Park	43	36	79
Vincent Dolp, Portland, Ore.	40	39	79
L. L. Van Zandt, Tulsa, Okla.	39	40	79
P. M. Barton, Davenport, Ia.	40	39	79
B. B. Goodwin, St. Louis	37	42	79
Barton Mudge Jr., Knollwood	40	39	79
Charles Prodie, Beverly C. C.	40	40	80
J. B. Stevens, Exmoor	39	41	80
Dr. J. E. Harris, Calumet C. C.	42	38	80
J. Van Nortwick, Chicago G. C.	39	41	80
Donald Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.	40	40	80
E. A. Entyre Jr., Oregon, Ill.	41	39	80
W. D. Plant, Momence, Ill.	41	39	80
Morrison Ward, Chicago G. C.	43	37	80

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STOCK PRICES RALLY AFTER EARLY LOSSES

Support for Pivotal Issues Follows Declines—Business News Unimpressive

NEW YORK (AP)—Bull forces confidently resumed their advance in today's stock market, having consolidated their position in the recession of the last two sessions.

Although the reaction yesterday, wiping out the advance of the entire previous week, was a little disconcerting in its severity, it was regarded in brokerage circles as representing merely momentary withdrawal of support, rather than important liquidation. Professional traders who had been awaiting an opportunity to get into the market at lower levels replaced those who took their profits and deserted the cause.

Public participation in the market held at a low ebb, but speculators for the rise expect that the attracting of a public following again will be a slow process. Commission house opinion remained mildly optimistic.

Lull in Business

The day's industrial and corporate news indicated that current operations are coming increasingly under the influence of midsummer quiet. Steel mill operations in the Chicago district have been cut this week to between 55 and 60 per cent of capacity, against 60 to 65 per cent last week.

Early estimates of last week's crude oil output indicated further curtailment of about 30,000 barrels a day, largely in the midcontinent area, which encouraged further activity in the oils. Credit conditions were unchanged, with call loans officially at 2 per cent.

Bullish Activity Renewed

Further selling appeared at the opening, but pivotal stocks were well supported, and before midday bullish activity became vigorous. There was another faltering spell in the early afternoon, when the more active stocks sold off from a fraction to a point from their best levels.

American Can was a leader, rising more than 4 points in active trading. General Motors was active, but advanced only moderately. Its second quarter statement will appear in a few days, and is expected to show net of about $1.20 a share, against 93 cents to the first quarter.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, General Electric, Radio-Keith, Radio, Standard Oil of New Jersey, du Pont, Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, New York Central, Electric Auto Lite and Johns-Manville advanced about 2 to 3 points.

Among the wider gainers was Auto Strop, which moved up about 5 to a new top, accompanied by unconfirmed rumors of a merger deal with Gillette. Eastman and International Business Machines sold up more than 5, and Case jumped 10.

Bond Prices Improve

The listed bond market showed slight improvement today. Activity picked up somewhat from Monday, which was put down as one of the dullest sessions of the year.

Railroad mortgage bonds held their upward trend, while utility issues suffered slightly from profit-taking. Stock privilege issues were firm. The greatest strength was shown by foreign government bonds, with German issues particularly buoyant. United States Governments also moved forward.

Money rates remained unchanged. The action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in extending its rate of 1½ per cent to cover 75-day bills was accepted in financial circles as an effort to dispel the current impression that the extreme ease in the price of credit had run its course.

DIVIDENDS

Blaw-Knox Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Blauner's Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

American Reinsurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 22.

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company declared the usual extra dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable, Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25. The regular semi-annual of $1, payable the same date, was declared some time ago.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

G. A. Hormel & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the Class A preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Lindsay Light and Power Company declared an extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Aug. 23 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Sutherland Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 22½ cents a share, payable July 31 to stock of record July 25.

Montgomery Ward & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug 4.

Poor & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the class A and B stocks, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Grand Union Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the convertible preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

INTERTYPE CORPORATION

Intertype Corporation net income of $150,307 for the quarter ended June is equal, after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent first and 6 per cent second preferred stocks, to 47 cents a share on the 227,612 no-par shares of common, compared with $217,778, or 97 cents a share on the 201,405 common shares, in the June quarter of 1929. Six months' net income of $303,797 was equal to $1.16 a share on 221,612 common shares, compared with $413,476, or $1.82 a share on the 201,405 shares, in the corresponding 1929 period.

GRAIN EXPORTS JUMP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grain exports from the United States last week jumped to record figures for the season, coincident with the fall of prices on principal American grain exchanges to points lower than have been experienced in 15 years. Commerce Department figures today placed the total exports of United States grains last week at 4,083,000 bushels, compared with 1,022,000 the previous week and 2,134,000 bushels the like week last year.

MAPES CONSOLIDATED MFG.

CHICAGO—Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $559,610 after interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $4.66 a share on 120,000 no-par shares, compared with $435,469 or $3.62 a share in the first half of 1929.

CHAIN STORE MERGER

NEW YORK—Negotiations are being conducted between interests affiliated with the J. J. Newberry Company and Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., looking to a merger of the two companies.

FOREIGN COPPER PRICE CUT

LONDON—Copper Exporters, Inc., has reduced the price of copper ¼ cent a pound to 11.30 cents, c. i. f. Hamburg, London and Havre.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 22	July 21
66	42		Ab & Straus	100	47	47	47		
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	400	10	9¼	10	..	
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	9300	116⅞	111⅝	116½	112¼	
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½	
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
35¼	19	..	Alleghany	3900	22⅞	22	22⅞	22¼	
107½	87	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96	
104	90	2½	Alliance R	20	94	94	94	..	
343	252	6§	Allied Chem	900	266½	262½	266½	263	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	3400	57⅜	56	57	57⅜	
31½	18	2	Amerada	300	24¼	24	24	24⅛	
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	600	6	5¾	6	5⅝	
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	900	30	28	30	28	
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	75½	75½	75½	75	
12	5½	..	Am Beet S	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	10100	19½	16½	18⅞	16¾	
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	170	78⅜	76¾	78	..	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	38100	127⅞	123¼	127⅞	123⅛	
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	300	146½	146½	146½	..	
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	600	48¾	48¼	48¾	48⅞	
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	57	56¾	57	..	
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	400	98	96	98	96	
51¼	36⅜	2	Am Chicle	400	45½	44	45½	43½	
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	700	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	12⅝	
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	26600	71⅞	69	71¼	69	
101	95	6	Am & FPw pf	100	99	99	99	99	
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	800	17	14¼	17	14	
41⅝	31	3§	Am Ice	300	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅞	
53⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2500	35	33½	35	34	
105	43¼	4	Am Loco	100	45	45	45	45	
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	700	33½	33⅛	33⅛	..	
14½	9	..	Am Mach&Metal	500	10	10	10	..	
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	200	84	82⅜	84	84⅞	
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	102¼	101⅞	102⅛	102½	
29¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	6400	26⅞	26	26	26½	
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	600	19½	17¼	19½	17½	
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	4900	57	55	55⅞	55¼	
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	60	60	60	60½	
26½	21¼	..	Am Seating	100	10	10	10	10½	
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Big	120	50	50	50	51	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	3800	65⅜	64½	65¼	64¾	
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	300	135	135	135	..	
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	300	39¼	38½	39¼	39¼	
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..	
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	300	107¾	107	107¾	..	
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	21½	21½	21½	23	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	4200	216⅝	212½	216¼	212¾	
22⅝	16	..	Am T&T rts	600	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18¼	
124⅞	78⅛	15	Am Wat W	2300	92¾	87¾	92¾	88	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	1800	10⅜	9	10	9	
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	62	62	62	..	
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	1800	50¼	48⅛	50¼	48¼	
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	22	
8⅜	4⅜	6..	Arm Ill A	800	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
4¾	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59	59	59	58	
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
242½	194	10	Atchison	1600	221¾	217½	221¾	220	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	105	104½	105	104½	
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	1400	36	35½	35⅝	35½	
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	5600	123⅜	116	123	118½	
72	37	3	Auto Strop A	1500	72¾	68	71⅝	68	
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	800	6	5⅝	6	5⅝	

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½	
122⅜	98¼	2§	Balt & O	400	106	105½	105	105	
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	1800	83½	82	83½	81⅞	
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	110	111	110	110	..	
20¾	13¾	2	Barker Bros	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	300	24	23⅜	23¾	23⅝	
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	106	106	106	105½	
70⅛	49⅝	3	Beechnut	700	54½	53¼	54½	53	
573⅜	275	3	Bendix	600	327⅜	311⅜	324⅞	311⅜	
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	100	46¾	44⅜	45¾	45	
110¼	75⅞	6	Beth Steel	14500	83⅝	79¼	81⅜	83	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	127	126½	127	126½	
69	28¾	2§	Bohn Alum	500	35	33⅜	34	35	
90⅜	60⅞	3	Borden	4300	79	75⅜	78	76⅜	
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	3100	29	29	29	29	
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	5800	24½	22¼	24½	22¾	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	1200	15⅞	14½	15⅞	14¾	
78⅜	56⅛	4	Bkyn Man T	700	66¼	65½	65½	65½	
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	1500	130	127½	129¼	128¼	
33⅜	15⅜	..	Bruns Term	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	
21⅛	19⅞	1	Bucyrus	100	24	24	24	24	
43	35⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	700	38⅛	37½	38⅛	37⅜	
10⅜	7⅝	1	Budd Mfg	400	9⅜	8½	9⅜	9½	
14⅜	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	500	12	11⅜	12	11½	
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1100	36¾	34¼	36¾	34¼	
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	600	34	32⅜	34	33½	
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	102	
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
112⅜	60⅞	..	Byers	1900	75⅞	72⅜	75¾	73¾	

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	400	52	51	51	..	
33⅝	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	500	15⅝	15	15⅜	15	
75⅞	56	5	Canada Dry	1000	67	66¼	66¼	66½	
220¾	154⅜	10	Can Pac	400	187½	186⅞	187½	187¼	
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac N wi	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46¾	
362⅜	156½	6	Case Thresh	5800	192	182½	191	182	
132	17⅝	7	Case Th pf	100	129	128	129	..	
79¾	41	4	Caterpillar	400	62¼	61½	62¼	62	
75	59	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	50	60	59½	60	..	
60	9	..	Celotex	1700	15⅞	14	15⅞	15	
20	15⅜	..	Celanese Corp	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	15⅝	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	
65⅜	43¼	6	Cerro de P	1100	50	49¼	49¼	49¾	
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1300	26½	26⅞	26⅞	27	
62½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1600	63¾	61¾	63½	62½	
213⅜	181¼	..	Ches Ohio Rt	1200	221⅜	209⅝	221⅜	209⅜	
241¾	171¾	10	Ches & Ohio	2200	189	185¼	189	185	
17⅞	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	700	41⅛	39	41⅛	39⅜	
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	15½	15½	15½	15¾	
40¾	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	25⅜	24½	25⅛	25⅞	
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	500	75⅞	74	75⅛	74¼	
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	16½	16½	16½	17⅜	
125⅛	95	7	Chi	100	104½	104½	104½	105	
104½	98	6	CHI RI 6%	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..	
110½	105	6	CHI RI 7%	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½	
67¼	49½	2.40	Childs	100	53	53	53	50½	
43	24	3	Chrysler	4600	29¾	28½	29¾	29	
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	41	41	41	41	
98⅛	83	6½	City Ice pf	50	85	85	85	85	
12¾	5⅝	½	City Stores	700	8⅜	7	8	6¾	
20⅜	12¼	..	Coldea Oil	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..	
193⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	177	175	177	175¾	
64⅞	58	2½	Col Palm	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	..	
25¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	500	23	21	21¼	22	
92	73	..	Collins & A pf	100	82	82	82	..	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1700	50	47¾	50	49	
85	65	3	Colo South	100	67	67	67	..	
80	68¼	4	Colo So 1pf	40	75	75	75	..	
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	9500	64¼	62⅝	64	63⅜	
199	163	6*	Col Carbon	2400	124¾	130½	134¾	131¾	
37⅜	15⅜	.20	Col Graph	4300	19⅜	17½	19⅛	18	
40¼	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	26	25⅝	26	26	
25¼	20⅜	1⅔	Com Cred pf	80	23	22¼	22¼	..	
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	34	34	34	33	
21⅜	20¼	1	Com Sol	2900	26⅜	24½	26⅜	24½	
21¼	12⅝	½	Commwlth So	4500	14⅜	14	14⅛	14⅛	
101¾	99	..	Commwlth pf	200	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101	
11¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1500	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	
21¼	18	2	Con Film pf	400	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	
113⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	5200	111⅜	107½	110⅞	107⅜	
103⅜	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	100	1	1	1	⅞	
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	200	14⅝	14	14⅝	14½	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	700	24	23½	23½	23¾	
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
74⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	74	74	74	74	
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	700	59¾	58⅜	59⅝	58	
87⅜	16⅛	2*	Cont Diam Fib	1000	19⅜	19¼	19¼	18⅝	
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1500	56	55¾	55¾	57	
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
30½	18⅝	..	Cont Oil	2500	21½	20½	21¼	21	
40⅞	20	..	Cont Shares T	1100	25⅞	24⅞	25½	24¾	
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	3300	95¼	92¾	95	93¼	
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	145¼	145	145	146	
33	15½	..	Coty	600	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	200	41½	41⅜	41⅜	..	
93⅝	70½	5*	Crucible	100	78½	78½	78½	79	
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	
19⅛	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13¼	13¼	14¼	13¼	
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	400	40	39	39	..	
121⅛	114⅞	..	Curtis P pf	100	118½	113½	118½	..	
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	4600	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	200	63½	63⅜	63½	63	

—D—

43B	24⅝	..	Davison	2000	29½	28⅛	29½	29	
30	20⅝	2.31	Debenham	100	20⅜	20⅛	20⅝	..	
34½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	24	24	24	..	
181	146	9	Del & Hud	400	163	160	160¾	..	
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½	
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	100	60⅜	60⅜	60B	62	
42¾	21¾	1.20	Devoe & R A	200	25	24¾	25	..	
237	139	8	Diamond M	300	214½	210	214½	214½	
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	4500	106¾	103¼	106¼	103¼	

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	3600	208½	202	208½	202½	
128½	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	128½	128½	128½	..	
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	900	25¼	24¾	25	24¾	
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	5000	78½	73½	77½	74¼	
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	1500	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..	
103½	49¼	4	Elec P&L	20000	71⅝	69¼	71⅜	69⅞	
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	200	109	109	109	108¾	
79½	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65½	65½	65½	65⅝	
7⅜	2⅜	..	Emer-Br A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
2½	1	..	Emer-Br B	100	1	1	1	..	
59⅝	44	5	End John	200	46	46	46	..	
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	300	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	..	
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	100	42	42	42	42	
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	100	10	10	10	10¼	

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	300	38⅛	38	38	37½	
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	40	95	95	95	95	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	34½	34½	34½	34¾	
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	67	67	67	66½	
98	92	6½	Filene pf	20	98	98	98	98	
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	71½	71⅛	71½	71⅞	
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	400	55	55	55	55¾	
5½	2⅜	..	Firk Rubber	800	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
21	6½	..	Firk Rub 1pf	10	8	8	8	8	
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	6200	87	81	87	81¾	
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	35	34½	34¾	..	
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	5000	47½	44¾	47½	45¼	
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	4500	45½	43¾	45⅜	43¼	

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	100	8½	8½	8½	9	
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	200	3	3	3	3	
105	88½	6	Gen A pf ww	100	94	94	94	..	
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	200	85⅝	84½	85⅝	84⅛	
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	1700	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	44½	
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	2500	19½	19	19½	19½	
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	200	42	42	42	42	
101	98	6	Gen Stl Cp pf	100	99⅞	99	99⅞	..	
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	20000	71¾	69	71¼	69½	
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	113¼	113⅛	113¼	113¼	
6¼	4⅝	3	Gen Foods	4000	55	54⅛	55	55	
106½	78	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	82	82	82	83	
118⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E pf	1300	11½	9¾	10	10	
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	44½	44½	44½	45	
96¼	92⅜	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	1300	94¼	94	94¼	93⅞	
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	7500	44	42¾	44	42¾	
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1400	125½	125	125	125	
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	35	35	35	..	
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	200	25½	25½	25½	25	
21¾	8½	..	Gen O Ad	100	11½	11½	11½	11	
51¾	30	..	Gen Theaters	2600	34¾	33½	34¾	34½	
106⅞	75½	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	78	76	78	79	
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	3000	76⅜	74	76½	74¼	
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	10200	77¾	74	77½	74	
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	100	12½	12½	12½	12	
87½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	..	
38	15⅛	2*	Glidden	700	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1200	10	9½	9¾	9⅝	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1700	41⅛	39⅝	40⅞	39⅞	
58½	22¼	4	Goodrich	1400	27½	27	27	27½	
104½	72	7	Goodrich pf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	..	
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	800	65⅞	65	65	64	
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	95	95	95	95	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	500	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¾	
59⅞	18	3	Granby	800	23¼	23	23	22½	
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	100	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	15	
50⅜	33	4	Granite City	100	34½	34½	34½	..	
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	500	33¼	32½	33¼	33	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 22	July 21
103	71¾	6	Grt Nor pf	100	82½	82½	82¾	82⅜	
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	300	21½	21½	21½	21	
34½	19⅞	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	20	20	20	20	
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Grunow	6400	14¾	13⅝	14¾	14	

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	40	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	33	
28¼	26	1¾	Hack pf A	40	27½	27½	27½	..	
23¼	12&	..	Hahn Dpt St	1000	16½	15⅞	16⅜	15½	
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	23	23	23	..	
98	85

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Better Feeling Evident—Fall Buying Noted—Print Sales Are Heavy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—There was a decidedly better feeling in the primary cotton cloth market last week. It developed that very substantial yardage of print cloths had been sold late in the previous week and several more fair sized orders were placed last week at 5⅜ cents for the 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard.

Buyers as well as the mills seem satisfied that the bottom of the current depression has been passed and that conditions now point to a rising market. Many buyers are anxious to buy for late fall deliveries, but the mills are not disposed to assume any contracts beyond August delivery at the current prices.

In the print cloth division after early sales of more than 1,000,000 yards of 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard at 5⅜ cents, the mills declined to supply more at that price and obtained an increasing volume of orders ranging up to 150,000 yards each at 5½ cents. The 60x48s, 6.25-yard was the next most active number and sold at 4⅞ cents and 5 cents for near-by and at 5 cents for future delivery.

Pajama Checks Strong

In the sheeting section there was better inquiry for goods than for some time past, but actual sales were still limited. The call was largely for bag manufacturing numbers, although other trades were represented. The 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard sold at from 5½c to 5¼c. The 6.15-yard, 36-inch, 40 squares, brought from 4 3-16c to 4¼c.

Pajama checks were inclined to be strong, although the volume moved was limited. Osnaburgs were inclined to be weak. The 40-inch, 3.50-yard, second quality, brought from 6½c to 6¾c, while other numbers of these goods were firm in price.

Drills were rather quiet. Three-leaf twills moved at 5¾c for the 64x48s, 39-inch 6.00-yard and at 8¼c for the 68x76s, 4.00 yard.

In the colored yarn section sales of denims on the new scale promulgated during the previous week were said to be very satisfactory as to volume. Buyers were anxious to order as far ahead as possible, but mills declined to take orders for delivery beyond August at the prevailing prices. Chambrays were sold on the basis of 8¾c for the 28-inch, 4.20-yard and 4.50-yard.

Rayon Crepes Lead

In the fine goods division rayon-filled flat crepes resumed the lead after some weeks of uncertainty. The Street has accepted the statement of the yarn makers that there will be no revision of prices on rayon yarn before Labor Day, and perhaps not then. Buyers, therefore, placed orders last week in substantial volume to meet the accumulated wants of the last several weeks.

Regular hard-twist voiles 40-inch 60¼66s, sold in moderate volume, at from 8c to 8¼c and the extra hard twist at 10¼c. Oorgandies brought 7½c for the 39-inch 68x56s, 11.00-yard and 13c to 13½c for the 40-inch 76x68s, 13.50-yard. Pongees 34-inch 72x100s, 7.00-yard moved at 9½c to 10c and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard brought 10¼c to 10¾c.

Broadcloths were slightly more active, with more interest taken in the lower counts than has been the rule lately. There was a fair volume moved of 80x60s 37½-inch at 6½c for delivery during the next two months.

The rayon and cotton mixed goods centered mostly in the rayon-filled flat crepes. The 76x60s, 150-denier, 60-filament rayon, sold at from 18¼c to 19c, and the 32-filament at from 17c to 17½c. The celanese-filled crepes 39-inch 76x64c brought 22½c.

DEMAND FOR HIDES STIMULATED BY LOW LEVEL OF PRICES

Trading in the packer hide market was featured by a broad demand last week, the turnover amounting to about 200,000 hides. The improved call was due, however, more to the low prices at which hides were obtainable than to conditions in the leather markets.

Last Monday the packers started the list with native steers at 14c, but as the accumulation was becoming somewhat burdensome, they accepted lower bids. Light native cows held stronger than many expected, 11 cents being bid, with some sales at 11½c. Upper leather tanners were the chief buyers.

The frigorifico hide market is holding steady, Argentine steers selling at 13¼c, New York funds.

Domestic calfskins are slow of sale. A lot embracing about 6500 June skins and another of 5000 JuJly skins were booked out at 19c.

The following sales of packer hides were reported for the week ended July 19:

	Current	Year Ago
57000 May-June-July nat steers.	13½c	15½c
3000 June-July ex-light nat sts	12c	17½c
3000 June-July, heavy Tex strs	13½c	17½c
10000 June-July light Tex strs..	12½c	16½c
6000 June-July Colorado steers	13c	16½c
6500 June-July buttbranded sts	13½c	17½c
18200 May-June-July hvy n cows	11½c	18c
58500 May-June-July lt nat cows	11½c	17c
43000 June-July bd cws ex-l T st	11c	16½c

PENNROAD CORP. ADDS TO RAIL HOLDINGS

Pennroad Corporation, from incorporation, April 24, 1929, to June 30, 1930, shows net of $4.071,513, after expenses, taxes and interest. In addition, it credits profit and loss account with profit on securities sold at $42,817, and bond interest received for prior years, less federal income taxes, of $3,-566,184. Capital stock was 9,090,000 shares.

After deduction of dividends payable Sept. 15, 1930, amounting to $1,-818,000, profit and loss credit balance was $5,862,514 June 30, 1930.

As of June 30, 1930, the corporation had on hand $2,083,635 cash and securities costing $140,601,760.

Changes in securities since the statement of March 27 included the acquisition of common stocks of Seaboard Air Line, Delaware & Hudson Company, Southern Pacific Company, Missouri Kansas Railway Company preferred A, additional common stock of New York, New Haven & Hartford and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent convertible bonds.

SUGAR MELT DECLINES

The total sugar melt of 15 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to July 12 was 2,575,000 long tons, compared with 2,770,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. Deliveries amounted to 2,360,000 long tons, compared with 2,525,000 in the like 1929 period.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	90	90
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅜	99⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	101⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s /35	68	68
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97½	97½
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	105	105
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97½	97½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	77½	77½
Am Met 5s	97⅜	97⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T '24	101¼	101¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	164	163
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T & T col '65	105⅝	105
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105½	105½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97⅛	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81¾	81¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	100¾	100⅝
Al & Danv 2d 4s '48	52½	52½
At Coast Line 1st cn 4 '52	4⅝	94½
&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O 5s cv 4½s	101	101
B&O 1st cv 4½s	101⅜	101⅜
B&O 5s series D	103⅝	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110⅛	110⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109	109
B & M 5s	99¼	99¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97	96⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103	103
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102¾	102½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96¼	96⅛
Can Nat Ry July 5s	103¾	103¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	116⅝	116⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅝
Can Nat Ry Ost 5s	103⅞	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102½
Can South con 5s '62	105½	105½
Can Pacific 5s '60	103⅞	103¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46½	46⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	98¾	98¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	105⅝	105⅝
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	65½	65½
Chi B Q rfg 5s '71	108½	108½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¼	71
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	71¼	71
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102	101⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adjj 2000	55	54¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86½	86½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	9	9
Chi & Nw rrfg 5s 2037	106⅞	106⅞
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	96
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅛	104⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98½	98½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Colonial 6s	63	63
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¼	102⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	50	50
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	74⅞	74½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	86⅞	86⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	94	94
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	94
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99	99
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	94
Detroit Ed 5s '55	94¼	94¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91⅝	91⅛
Dold Packing 6s '42	64	64
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	56	56
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Erie cv 4s A '53	85½	85½
Erie 5s '67	93⅜	93
Erie 1st con 7s '30	100¼	100¼
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Erie '75	92⅞	92½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	95	95
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	60⅜	60⅜
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	89	89
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Theater 6s	96¼	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106¾
Good year 5s '57	93¼	93⅛
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅝	105⅝
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110⅞
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79¾	79¾
Hud & Man rfg 6s '57	99⅞	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	78	78
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63½	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	93½	93½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	101½	101½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84½	84½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110⅝	110⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97	97
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	6⅜	6⅜
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97	97
Kendall 5½s	75½	75½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	84	84
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90⅜	90⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	99½
Louis & Nash 5s	84½	84½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	40½	40½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	47½	47½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93	93
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Mil N Ch Term 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	101
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅞	100⅞
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	103¼	103¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	102½	102½
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	99⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97½	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88	87¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92⅝	92⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅜	107⅜
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	80¾	80¾
NYC M col 3½s '98	20	20
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97	97
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¾	107½
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY City 4½s '63	107	107
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85½	85½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	94
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100½	100½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
NY Wchester B 4½s '46	88½	87½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60	60
Norm Am Ed 5s '57	102¾	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98½	98⅜
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93½	9 3½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93½	93¼
Nor Pac 6s D 2047	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104¼	104¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	103½	103½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106½	106½
Ohio Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	104⅜	104⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅜	101½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66	64
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78	78
Penn RR gtd 4½s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	101¾	101¾
Penn RR 4½s D	96⅝	96⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	100⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Pere Marq 4½s	99	99
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100¼
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98½	98
Phillipine Ry 4s '37	28½	28½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Punta Alegre Sugar 7s '37 ct	23⅝	23⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¼	93¼
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98½	98¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98	98
Rio G & W col 4s '49	86	86
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99⅜	99⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92¼
St L & S F gen 6s '31	101¼	101¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	107	107
Seabd A L con 6s '45	50	49¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	42½	41¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅞	96¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50	50
Shell Union ct ww	99¾	99¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103	102⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	104
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101	100¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¾	95⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104½
So Pacific col 4s '49	94	94
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	92½	92½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98½	98⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123⅜	123⅜
Spokane I R 5s '55	66	66
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103	102⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	100	100
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105½	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104
Tex & Pac 5s G '79	102	102
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102½	102⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108½	108½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅝	90¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92⅝	92⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101
Util Pow 5s ww	86	86
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	39	39
Wabash 1st 4½s '78	93	93
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅜	100⅜
Warner 6s xw	96	96
Warner Quinn 6s '39	81½	81½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100⅜	90⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105⅞	105⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅛	105⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	84¾
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅜	102⅜
Western Un 5s 1960	104⅛	104⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	64	64
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99½	99¼
Youngstown 5s	102⅞	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 21
3½s '47	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.5	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	102.26	102.31	102.21	102.28	102.28
US 3⅜s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.20
US 4¼s '52	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Antioquia 7s D '45	77½	77½
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89	89
Argentine 5½s '62	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '6	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98½
Australia 4½s '57	79	79
Australia 5s '55	88½	88½
Australia 5s '57	88⅜	88⅜
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	85¼	85¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 8s '55	104¼	104⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅞	109½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91⅜	91
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89½	89⅜
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71½	71
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅜	100½
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103½
Breda 7s ww	77	77
Brisbane 5s '58	81¼	81¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81	81
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¼	88¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90¼	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	21⅞	21⅞
Chilean L6an 7s	94	94
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	75⅞	75½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75⅝	75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '1945	94½	94
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71	71
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅝	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅜	100⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93	93
Dresden 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91⅝	91¼
Finland 8½s '58	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124	123⅞
Gelsenk 6s	96½	96⅛
Germ 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bks 6s Oct '60	85	84⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ E Pow 6½s '50	92½	92¼
Germ G E 6s '48	96¼	95¾
Germ G E 7s '45	103⅜	103½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Graz 8s '54	100¼	100¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Hamburg 6s '46	96½	96½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87⅞	87⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87½	87½
Irish Free State 5s '60	99½	99½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95¼	95¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s	92¼	91⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85½	85½
Karstadt 6s '43	77⅝	77½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50 ww	95¾	95½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅜
Meedillin 6½s '54	70	70
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90
New So Wales 5s '57	82¾	82½
New So Wales 5s '58	82¾	82¾
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	98⅞	98
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¾	99½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¼	104
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71¼
Peru 6s '61	70⅝	70⅝
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104½	104½
Poland 6s '40	74	74
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	94½	94
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	104½	104½
Rhinee West '53 ww	91	90¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73¼	72½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	63⅞
Ruhr 6s	81¼	80⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅝	89⅝
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86⅞	86⅜
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	87	87
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89½	89½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Saxon State 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Serbs Cro &Slov 7s '62	87	86⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104⅞	104¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105½	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79	79
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	90¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87	87
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91¼	90¼
Unterelbe 6s '53	85½	85
Vienna 8s '52	86⅝	86¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	94	94

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a yearg ago:

	July 22	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.01½	$1.02⅜	$1.57¼
Corn, 3 yellow	1.01¾	.97¾	1.17¼
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.48	.61
Flour	5.85	5.35	8.25
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	.30.50	31.50	32.00
Lard	.1025	.1010	13.05
Cotton, mid-up	.1305	.1310	.1900
Zinc	.0425	.0418	.0675
Iron	.19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bill pitt	.31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.2985	.2920	.3675
Tin	.1087½	.1125	.2080
Rubber	.0470	.0470	.0525
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0675
Lead	.0425	.0425	.0525
Print cloth			

PERSONAL PROPERTY TRUST

Boston Personal Property Trust, the oldest investment trust of its kind in the country, had an asset value of $20.40 a share for the 260,860 shares on July 2, compared with $32.47 on May 31; $30.88 on Dec. 31, 1929, and $39.30 on Aug. 30, 1929, the latter the highest asset value reached. The advance of the stock market since July 2 indicates that the current asset value is above $30 a share, contrasting with a quoted price on the Boston Stock Exchange of 23½.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE

Italian imports during June totaled 1,962,-204,000 lire, compared with 2,306,378,000 lire in June, 1929. Exports totaled 1,338,763,000 lire, compared with 1,588,146,000 lire.

A Window in Wall Street

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SALES

The general business recession, both domestic and foreign, has had a decidedly adverse effect on sales of office and business equipment in recent months. Although complete data for this trade is not available at the present time, the indications are that aggregate volume of business for the first six months of the current year was from 10 per cent to 20 per cent under that of the corresponding 1929 period, according to a recent analysis of the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The statement continues in part: "Reduction in producers' earnings for the recent period was undoubtedly even more severe for the marked increase in operating expenses resulting from curtailment in production, perforce, restricted profit margins rather considerably. In consequence, earnings of the industry, as a whole, during the initial 1930 half possibly declined by as much as 25 per cent to 30 per cent from the similar period of last year. While returns for the final half of 1930 should not recede substantially from recent results, conversely, it is unlikely that they will even approach the record earnings of the final half of 1929. The longer term profit outlook, nevertheless, remains favorable.

A NATIONAL DISH

The United States seems to be

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c. sample free. P C GALE CO. Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE plans for church 55x80 feet; seating capacity, without balcony, 250 to 300; very attractive. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Newcastle, Indiana.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study, 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty, music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS BIERLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—8-room English home, 5 bedrooms, 3 tile baths; best materials and workmanship; beautiful surroundings; 2-years old; very liberal terms responsible party or consider trade small home Southern California or Chicago suburbs. MRS. G. ELKINGTON, 2301 S. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Illinois.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Desirable 6-room Queen Anne, exceptional value, 2-car garage, $4000 and taxes will handle; shown by owner. 3312 Highland.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS"—"CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain"—"Red Chain." "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 26

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jameses" (WEAF—T). On vacation. 6.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York City. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Dixie Circus" (Individual—WJZ Chain). Joe and Doree's anniversary. 8.

"The Wall Street Detective" (CBS—T). Special celebration of the second anniversary of Hank Simmons' Show Boat. 9.

"Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). Stories by a wandering gypsy. 9.

"Evening Dress Indispensable" (WJZ Chain). Miniature Theater presentation. 10:30.

"Circus" (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). 8.

"Elsie Dinsmore" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Childhood classic in "Golden Legends" period. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Blue Aces" (WJZ Chain). 5:30.

Ray O'Hara's Governor Clinton Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6.

Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra (WEAF—T). New York restaurant. 7:05.

"Melo Maniacs" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's orchestra; Irene Beasley, blues singer; "Chick" Endor, comedy soloist; Reis and Dunn, "Wandering Minstrels." 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). Pennsylvania Roof. 7:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; soprano soloist; male quartet; orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). "When I'm Looking at You" and "Sanctuary," solos by Mr. Spicer; "The Man I Love," soprano; summertime medley by quartet; musical comedy, talkie review, tango, by orchestra. 7:30.

Stage and Screen Hour (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10.

Will Osborne and his orchestra; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

"Hoicakes" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Singing and playing group. 7:45.

"Melody Memories" (NBC—KGO, KFSD). Mellow dance tunes by vocal and instrumental soloists and orchestra. 8:30.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Two-hour variety show featuring NBC San Francisco studio group. 10.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Del Staigers, cornet soloist (WJZ—T). Standard classics, from New York University campus. Why is it invariably "cornet" soloist. Does Mr. Del Staigers play the short cornet, accent on first syllable, for which few composers score, or the modern trumpet familiar alike in bands and orchestras? 8:30.

Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). National characteristic music. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert, Bernardino Molinari, conductor (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Outstanding Italian conducting orchestra in the starlit outdoor amphitheater in the Hollywood hills. One hour and 45 minutes. 8:30.

"Rainbow Harmonies" (NBC—KGO, KECA, KFSD, KTAR, KOA). Mendelssohn's "Scherzo," Moussorgsky's "Persian Dance," rubbing elbows with "Teardrops," "Woman in the Shoe" and Grofe's "Metropolis." 9.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Negro spirituals by Negro voices. 8:30.

Royal Filipino Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 10.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC—KGO, KECA). Soloist and orchestra. 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Opera, light opera, ballads and classics by mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 8.

Recitals

George Ira Everett, baritone (WGBS). Mr. Everett, who has had opera and light opera experience both here and abroad, sings an aria from "Faust" and three ballads. 7.

"Lady Bugs" (WJZ Chain). Popular and light classical period on two pianos. 10:15.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"Voice of Pan" (NBC Pacific). Familiar Oriental classics by Anthony Linden, flutist; Friml's "Vell Dance," single solo by Emily Linden, pianist. 7.

Popular Vocal

"Tom, Dick and Harry," vocal trio (CBS—T). 6.

Ponce Sisters, vocal duo (WEAF Chain). One of Grofe's "Studies in Blue," by Ethel Ponce, pianist. 11.

Talks

Ted Husing's Sportslants (CBS—T). 6:15.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Where, we ask, is that large network that tied on to Mr. Gibbons daily? We observe only five stations in the early radiocast, six in the middle West period later. 6:45, 11:45.

"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.

"Romance of American Industry" (CBS—T). 8:15.

CABLE TO CONNECT ISLANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Royal Netherlands Government has granted All-America Cables a concession to connect by cable the islands of Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire in the Dutch West Indies with each other and with the mainland, and also with the organization's international system, according to an announcement made here on July 19.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Lower apartment, overlooking Spy Pond; sunny 5 rooms, sun porch, fireplace; garage; adults. Arlington 0417-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 7-room apartments, Suites 1-3; desirable location; corner outside rooms, 2 fireplaces. See JANITOR, 50 Englewood Ave., corner Strathmore Rd.

N. Y. C. (Pelham Bay Park), 3150 Roberts Ave.—3-room modern apartment, comfortably furnished. Tel. Westchester 7179 (Apt. 5-J).

NEW YORK CITY—Sublease Fifth Ave. apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, 8 closets, $400 month. Call Sacramento 7130.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE—Late model Lincoln limousine; expert driver. L. CEFALO, 18 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Kenmore 8562.

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sightseeing trips in or near city; capable driver. Address L. C. STONEBRAKER, 704 A St., S. E. Phone LI-4759-J.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, experienced driver, would take party on tour, month of August; go anywhere starting from any point in New York State; Buick 5-passenger sedan; rate $10 daily and expenses. A. R. STONE, Glens Falls, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, cabinet maker's specialty novelty, Adjus-Table reading desk for reading rooms and homes; references. SUN DIAL ART SHOPPE, 33 West 42nd Street. Address Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.

MRS. E. E. AVERY

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.—A quiet farm home for your vacation rest; electricity and bath, and good country food; write for particulars. MRS. WILLOUGHBY.

THE GARDEN ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE OSCAWANA, Peekskill P. O., N. Y., in the Putnam Co. hills, is an admirable place for your vacation or week-end; accommodates 40; modern rooms; good home cooking; weekly $22 and up.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
for Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 113 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EXPERIENCED attendant-companion desires 1 lady; cool bungalow, garden, every comfort. 114 Bogert St., West Englewood, New Jersey.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail, WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage, work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 421 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp 2907, Unl. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Successor to T. F. BEVANS
PAINTING, DECORATING, PAPERHANGING
71 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 1469 Res. Commonwealth 3780

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request; about 50 miles from New York City. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

REAL ESTATE

An Acre to Build a Log Cabin
For Your Summer Camp
$650
Camp Sunny-Brook
IN HAPPY VALLEY
20 East 41st Street, New York City

BUNGALOW to rent at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., for month of August, $140; four bedrooms, large living room, large open screened porch; stone fireplace, coal and oil stoves, hot and cold running water, bathroom, electric lights, 2 garages. MR. THEODORE P. NORTHRUP, 242 West Glen Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-2836.

For Sale—Long Island, N. Y.

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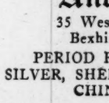

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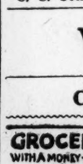

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

DO YOU ask to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble, and you shall be.—RUSKIN.

In Lighter Vein

Prevents Fussiness

Mrs. Nurich was going abroad for six months and she was forced to leave her beloved Dodo in the care of a dog's home.

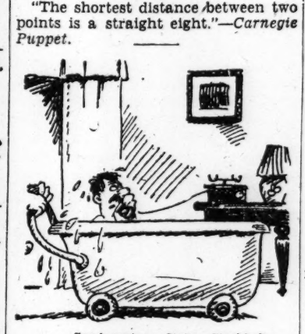
"Dodo is very fussy about his food," said the woman to the attendant. "I want to be sure that he gets the very best."

The attendant picked up the small dog in his hands.

"That's all right, mum," he said, off-handedly. "We don't feed any of the dogs the first day after they come in, and then they ain't so fussy."—*Answers.*

Zip!

"The shortest distance between two points is a straight eight."—*Carnegie Puppet.*



Sondagsnisse Strix, Stockholm
The Movable Bath Especially Useful When You Are Called Up on the Telephone.

Either Calamity

Wife (in Swiss hotel): "What is that strange choking, gurgling sound?"

Husband: "Well, it's either a peasant yodeling, or else a visitor who has just seen his bill."—*London Opinion.*

In Style

Beryl had been given a new doll by her aunt. Some days later her mother found that she had made a hole in the body and was emptying away some of the sawdust stuffing. "Beryl," she remonstrated, "you've spoiled your new doll."

"No, Mother. She's only slimming," came the ready reply.—*Montreal Star.*

The Reason

"Your wife likes to go South every year, eh?"

"Yeah. She loves to spend the winter in the rotogravure sections."—*Life.*

Subtle Youth

Little Bobby was playing at Ronny's house, but when time came for him to go home it started to rain. Ronny's mother at once gave Bobby her own son's raincoat and goloshes.

"Oh, but don't take all this trouble," said Bobby, politely enough.

"No trouble, Bobby," she returned. "I'm sure your own mother would have done the same for Ronny."

"Mother'd do more," replied Bobby. "She'd ask Ronny to stay to tea."—*Punch.*

Excused

A fire broke out in the barracks. All rushed out except No. 37.

Corporal: "Isn't No. 37 coming out?"

No. 37: "No, I'm on leave."—*Rolig Halv Timma.*

Overlooked

Departing Holiday Maker: "You've left something out of this bill, Mrs. Benson."

Seaside Landlady: "Good gracious, what is it, sir?"

Departing Holiday Maker: "You've forgotten to charge us for last week's fine weather."—*London Opinion.*

Brevities

London Humorist: Fish, we are told, is not really brain food. Any angler, however, is a proof that medium-sized specimens have an extremely stimulating effect on the imagination.

Arkansas Gazette: Household hint that the breakfast table should contain nothing not pleasing to the eye seems to dispose of grapefruit.

San Diego Union: A metropolitan area is what a city gets when its chamber of commerce isn't satisfied with the census showing.

Passing Show: In the opinion of a writer on humor, "There is no joke like an old joke." What about most of the new ones?

A Word a Day

Emancipate

Roman law had a provision in emergency cases for freeing or releasing a child from parental control, by which the child assumed the full rights of a freeman. The verb used in such instances was *emancipare*, "to set free," compounded of *e*, "out," and *mancipare*, "to transfer ownership in" —from *manceps*, "purchaser," literally one who lays his hand on the one thing bought (*manus*, "hand," and *capere*, "to take").

Today we use the word in the sense of setting free from the power of another, to liberate from any restraint imposed by law or custom, or, as Webster adds, "to free from any controlling influence, especially from anything that exerts undue or evil influence."

"Emancipate" and "enfranchise" are frequently given as synonyms, but it is to be observed that the former emphasizes the thought or release from bondage, while the latter indicates admission to new or wider privileges. For instance, the slaves were first emancipated and then, upon acquiring citizenship, were entitled to be enfranchised.

E-man'-ci-pate is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, first *a* as in *hat*, *c* as *s*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *late*.

"The cheerfulness of his wife emancipated the husband from business worries."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, during the time of George Washington's residence, consisted of 8000 acres, extending for 10 miles along the Potomac River, and more than 300 persons were maintained on the estate.

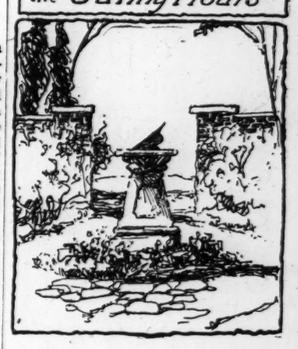
Capital Punishment

Denmark, which recently abolished capital punishment, had not inflicted this penalty for 30 years.

Penknife

The term penknife, now used to mean a pocketknife, is a relic of the time when one of the uses of the knife was to mend quill penpoints.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Little Teacher

London

SOME 20 years ago, a delicate, little woman came to Limehouse—or Chinatown—the Chinese section of London. At first, she was not noticed much, but as she understood the Chinese ways and language people began to turn to her for help, comfort and inspiration.

Soon, they gave her the loving title of "Little Teacher," and by that name she was known all over Limehouse and Pennyfields.

When she joined the Salvation Army, and became Adjt. Catherine Hine, they looked upon her flag as a sacred symbol. And so, when a young Chinaman, who had been converted to Christianity, returned to his native land, Little Teacher gave him a Salvation Army flag, and he carried it proudly away.

Not long after, war came to the Chinese village, and men flocked to support the young man against rebels. He set out with his men, carrying the Salvation Army flag, and not knowing what would happen. But when the rebel leader met him, he at once exclaimed, "Teacher's Flag," and dropped hostilities to ask all about her.

And in all the fighting that followed the village came to no harm. The work of Little Teacher lives on.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Has a 'Glad' Time

DURING the spring months Miss Joyce and her seven helpers, who called themselves the G. O. G. Club (which means Garden of Girls), had spent much time planting bulbs. They planted some in April and some in May and some in June. The April ones would blossom in July, Miss Joyce said, and the May and June ones in August and September. The girls, whose flower names were Violet, Daisy, Rose, Pansy, Myrtle, Iris and Lily, had a good time planting the bulbs in the big, square bed in the middle of the little city courtyard which was the garden. They had fun about the bulbs, too, and called them onions, because that's what they looked like, and there were dozens of

"I'm Not Going to Tell You Their Name Until They Bloom," Said Miss Joyce.

them. But Miss Joyce said they were not onions.

"I'm not going to tell you their name," said Miss Joyce, "until they bloom, and then we will all be 'glad' together." So there was nothing to do but wait and keep the weeds down.

Now, school had closed for the summer and July was here. Miss Joyce was staying in town for a while, and the girls of the G. O. G. Club lived in the big, crowded city all the summer long, but how glad they were to have Miss Joyce's cool and pretty garden to go to sometimes.

However, for some time after school closed they had not seen the garden at all. Miss Joyce said she would have time now to do all the weeding herself, and would send for them later. So they waited some more, and meantime how busy they were! There were errands to run, and little brothers and sisters to care for, and dishes to wash, and rooms to tidy, so they were just as busy and happy as a garden of bees and flowers.

Finally, toward the middle of July, Miss Joyce sent a note by the janitor, who was Daisy's father, you know, asking them all to come to the garden for a "glad" time on Saturday afternoon. They were quite excited about it, and all seven of them went together.

They rang the door-bell, and the push-button inside "clicked" the door open, and in they all walked through the hall into Miss Joyce's pretty kitchen. The door into the garden was open, and out they all went with Miss Joyce. And what they saw surprised them so much that nobody said a word for as much as a minute. Then Lily clapped her hands together and said, "Oh! I'm so glad."

Miss Joyce smiled. "I told you we'd all be 'glad' together," she said, "when the bulbs bloomed."

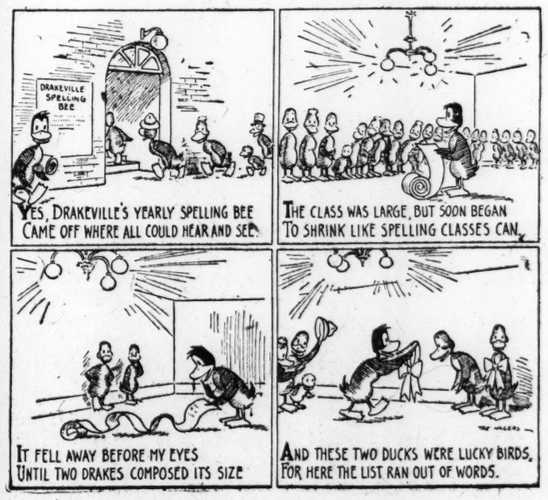
The garden was like a rainbow. The bulbs had grown up into tall, slender spikes of flowers—yellow, blue, pink, red, white, all colors.

"It's gladiolus," said Miss Joyce, "but we call them 'glads' for short. They're going to blossom all summer long, and there are so many of them that each of you can pick a spike of flowers every other day while I am gone. If you pick them before all the buds are open, they will open in water and last many days, so you'll have some to give away, and that will help to make other people 'glad,' too."

Then they all seven went over to the little pool at the shady side of the courtyard, where the little iron frog was spurting a jet of water from his fountain throat, and sat down on seven little straw mats that were on the ground, and looked at the lovely "glads." They drank some lemonade and ate some little cakes that Miss Joyce had prepared for them, and were all as glad as glad could be. When the party was over and they had helped Miss Joyce clear away, each little girl carried home a precious "glad" of her own choosing.

I'm a "glad," are you?
That makes two.
Here are two more, that makes four.
Let's make a rainbow round the world
Of "glads" with petals all uncurled,
Of smiles and happy faces,
In dim and barren places.
Let's all be "glads" together
No matter what the weather.

The Adventures of Waddles


DRAKEVILLE SPELLING BEE
YES, DRAKEVILLE'S YEARLY SPELLING BEE CAME OFF WHERE ALL COULD HEAR AND SEE.
THE CLASS WAS LARGE, BUT SOON BEGAN TO SHRINK LIKE SPELLING CLASSES CAN.
IT FELL AWAY BEFORE MY EYES UNTIL TWO DRAKES COMPOSED ITS SIZE
AND THESE TWO DUCKS WERE LUCKY BIRDS, FOR HERE THE LIST RAN OUT OF WORDS.

Picnic Puzzle

Start at any letter, move right or left, up or down, or diagonally, and spell the names of eight good things to eat that are usually found at a picnic.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "And" Puzzle:

Command, Grand, Demand, Disband, Withstand, Wand, Bland, Countermand.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Soviet Five-Year Plan

THE system of planned centralized economic development known as the "pyatiletka," or five-year plan, which on October 31 will complete its second year of operation, is unquestionably one of the most important reforms undertaken in Russia since the Bolshevist Revolution. Under this system everything, from the number of tons of coal to be mined to the number of schoolbooks to be printed, is mapped out in advance for five-year periods, the first of which is hence almost two-fifths over.

It is thus possible to offer an opinion regarding the achievements, the deficiencies and the future prospects of this novel economic experiment in a country that occupies more than one-seventh of the surface of the globe. Primarily the five-year plan sharply emphasizes the difference between the Soviet economic order and the system known as capitalism, which prevails with minor variations in other countries.

During the first years of the New Economic Policy hostile observers could argue with some show of reason that many features of Soviet industrial, financial and commercial organization represented a copy, and an inferior copy, of existing capitalist models. This is no longer true. Many of the characteristics of the five-year plan, notably the ignoring of market demand, the strict regulation of prices, the drastic curtailment of the satisfaction of immediate needs for what are hoped to be future economic benefits of the country, could not be realized under the capitalist system except during the stress of some major emergency, such as a war.

On the positive side the five-year plan to date has led to a rapid increase of industrial production and has set in motion many huge building projects, of which some, like the Turksib railroad and the Stalingrad tractor factory, have been formally completed, while others, such as the Dnieprstroi hydroelectric power plant, the automobile factory in Nizhni Novgorod and the irrigation works in Turkestan, are in process of construction. So rapid is the present tempo of new building that unemployment, which was a serious problem in Russia a year or two ago, has been almost eliminated. Soviet sympathizers are convinced that, as a result of the present period of inordinate effort, Russia will achieve results in industry and in agriculture that will equal and surpass the development of America after the Civil War.

But there are dark sides of the picture. Not only has the pyatiletka, with its accompaniment of rapid collectivization of agriculture, involved the cold-blooded economic annihilation of a whole class of people—the kulaks, or more prosperous peasants—but it has inflicted considerable deprivation even upon other categories of the population. The increasing stringency of the food rationing and the difficulties of supply with many articles of broad consumption, such as shoes, textiles and soap, constitute a visible expression of the price which the present generation is being obliged to pay for the sake of the future.

One might state the problem in somewhat different fashion by saying that a gigantic industrial structure is being reared on a narrow agricultural basis as regards food and agrarian raw material. In general, while large-scale economic planning has doubtless made possible some of the major construction works of the last years, it has proved impossible to anticipate such things as the wholesale destruction of cattle by the peasants last winter, which has led to various difficulties with food and raw material. Such developments as the world economic depression and fall in prices are also beyond the calculations of Soviet planning, although foreign trade cannot be planned with any certainty unless such contingencies be taken into account.

A closer approximation to final judgment on the five-year plan and its scheme of economics will be possible in two or three years. If the present material difficulties are alleviated, and there is a genuine rise in the standard of living, one may say that a daring economic experiment has been vindicated, at least from the standpoint of practical success, and the country will emerge from its present period of stress and strain greatly enriched by new factories, electric power stations, railroads, etc.

If, however, there should be a further dangerous contraction of the already narrow agrarian basis for the huge industrial superstructure, the Soviet Union may face a crisis, compared with which the present world industrial depression, which quite naturally affords the Communists so much satisfaction, may seem mild

Welcome to the Rain

TORRID days, with their accompaniment of wilted collars and heated adjectives, have lately received important places on the front pages of many newspapers. Thermometers register 100 degrees "in the shade" and "with no relief in sight." And as people ponder the headlines and discuss anew the heat wave with their neighbors, the mercury once more crawls up the glass tube and Old Sol, encouraged, prepares to establish a new altitude record. Yes, it is indeed the good old summer time.

And then in the middle of a sweltering night comes a flash of lightning and the heavy cannonading of thunder, followed by a few scattered drops of rain. Dad gets up to put down the windows, and a few minutes later a cooling deluge brings much-needed refreshment.

Is there any nobler music than the oratorio of the rain after a hot day in the sleepy town, any sound more gentle to the ear than the swift swish and patter of such a storm upon roof and windowpane? It brings coolness and comfort and a promise to all growing things. If it were not for scorching days, men and women would not enter so joyously into the experience of seeing and hearing the bright legions of the rain as they march across the dark meadows of the night. Thrice welcome to the rain!

Political Tricks in Two Lands

VERY commendably a Nebraska court has ruled off the official ballot the name of one George W. Norris, a grocer, unknown to politics, of a town with the prophetic name of Broken Bow, who thought to run for United States Senator. Under the law in that State, no identifying phrase or emblem can accompany a name on the ballot, and there was dire fear lest the sitting Senator, Norris, the foe of power companies, should become inextricably confused with Norris, the purveyor of peas and spinach, to the detriment of pure statesmanship.

It was even alleged that wicked regulars among the Nebraska Republicans had induced the grocer to file in order that the resulting confusion should eliminate from the Senate the able and independent statesman whom Senator Moses delicately characterized as one of "the sons of the wild jackass."

That plot of practical politics has been circumvented. Down in Pennsylvania politicians of the sort guilty of the Nebraska stupidity are trying to defeat Gifford Pinchot by intrigue, he having won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in a square fight. His defeated rival in the primary election is trying to have the whole body of ballots—some 60,000—in one county thrown out on the plea that when the county court perforated them to prevent counterfeiting it "mutilated" them, and made them illegal. As Mr. Pinchot's majority was less than the vote in this county, the rejection of its ballots in toto would force him off the ticket, or compel him to run as an independent.

Your supposedly "practical" politician never looks at an election as a device for discovering the people's will on an issue or a candidate. To him it is a struggle to win, by fair means or foul. The men who devised the strategy for beating the two eminent leaders of Nebraska and Pennsylvania were not trying to secure candidates the people want, but to force their own candidates on an unwilling electorate. Even in the event of their success, defeat at the polls would be the almost inevitable outcome. But, unhappily, practical politicians not infrequently find defeat of their party more profitable than the election of a nominee personally objectionable.

However, let Americans cheer up. They cannot be particularly proud of this type of politics, but at least they are not alone in its practice. The British scheme of secreting scores of members in a club adjacent to the House of Commons and rushing them in at the moment of a division impresses one as similarly discreditable. And as yet no floor leader in the American House or Senate has employed the device of tampering with the electric call bells so that only one set of partisans would be summoned to vote in a close division. Both Disraeli and Balfour were caught napping by this device.

Perhaps the trouble is that politics is getting too professional. As in other sports, when the amateur gives way to the professional the ethical standard is apt to come down.

Vacations—1730 to 2030

IN 1730 Ebenezer Colonizer yoked his team of oxen, primed his flint-lock and, piling his family aboard a two-wheeled conveyance, fared forth on a vacation trip to his sister, Priscilla, who lived forty miles away over the hills. It was a long and adventurous trip and furnished a fund of reminiscence for years to come.

In 1830 Ebenezer Homesteader spent his vacation by taking the family to Boston on the stagecoach. It was an epochal journey; 100 miles were jolted over the ruts, and Grandmother Homesteader, years after, entertained the children by recounting its incidents.

In 1930 Ebenezer Flatdweller stepped on the self-starter of his automobile and, with a tent on the running board and his family in the rear seat, started on his annual vacation tour. He covered 1000 miles easily, and returned home entirely unconscious of having done anything extraordinary.

That the Ebenezer of 2030 may look back on today's vacationists as a romantic and primitive folk may seem a conjecture too ludicrous for consideration. Nevertheless, predictions of aeronautical experts indicate that within ten years the circle of the vacation tour of even the man of modest means may be expanded far beyond its present horizon.

Who, then, shall declare that the Ebenezer of a century hence may not embark in a device not yet imagined and soar forth to spend his recreational period disporting in the canals of Mars? Surely the transition from ox cart to airplane furnishes grounds for supposing that even such a feat may yet be made easily practicable.

Big News in the Anthracite Field

A HEIGHTENED appreciation of industrial peace may be seen in the prominence given by newspapers in the United States to the announcement that anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers have reached a five-year agreement on working conditions in the hard-coal mines.

Here indeed is big news. Not big news in the sense that it was unexpected, for peaceful negotiations had been forecast. Not big news if strikes, sharp clashes and violent action are necessary to a "hot story," for these representatives of workers and of owners conferred across the table with the amity born of common interests. Not big news in the sense that it is unusual, for all but an infinitesimal per cent of labor questions now are settled by conference or arbitration. But certainly big news in the sense of its importance for the upbuilding of human welfare as well as industrial prosperity in the anthracite field.

Yes, broader still is the significance of this peaceful agreement. The coal-buying public shares in the benefits, too. When strikes take place, their cost in damaged property, lost time and workers' good will is saddled not only upon the business, but eventually upon the price the public pays for the goods. The whole nation is the gainer, too, when men willing to work can have employment instead of having to resort to the economic pressure of a refusal to work in order to get a fair wage.

The new agreement provides for a yearly reconsideration of the wage schedule in which a committee of two from each side shall reach a decision or may call in others to assist. The union binds itself to eliminate local strikes so far as possible. Other evidences of mutual willingness of employers and employees to recognize each other's needs is evidenced in the agreement of the companies to provide an agent to collect union dues up to $1 a month from workers, and in that of the miners to accept wage payment by check where banking facilities are reasonably accessible, and to eliminate the custom in some mines of limiting the output per man.

The event certainly will prove to be big news if it leads, as John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, expects, not merely to five years of tranquillity, but to "an unbroken era of ten years of peace."

Warring on Medical Quackery

DISHONESTY in any line of endeavor is reprehensible. But in none is this more true than when the health of humanity is thereby involved. Hence the result of the efforts to compile a "rogues' gallery" of medical charlatans, put forth during the last six months by the National Business Bureau, Inc., at the request of the New York City health department, in consequence of the New York Herald Tribune's exposé of radio advertising by quacks, is of more than slight importance.

The list compiled comprises, it is said, over 25,000 names, and includes, according to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, "the life histories and checkered careers of medical crooks, quacks, charlatans, manufacturers of questionable medicines, worthless hair growers and poisonous tonics, peddlers of 'Indian herb' concoctions . . ." as well as of a large number of other makers of patent medicines or similar articles ostensibly designed to relieve suffering and achieve various results in relation to the well-being of humanity.

All who have the best interests of the world at heart will welcome the attempt thus being made to end this ruthless preying on the afflicted. The sufferings caused thereby have been the more terrible because of the false hopes aroused. It is mostly the illiterate and poor who have been the victims, because the gross general ignorance which almost invariably characterizes the activities of the quacks, virtually insures that their alleged remedies are built upon the sheerest superstitions, without even the foundation of commonly accepted material beliefs. Every effort, therefore, made to put a stop to such trafficking in human welfare is commendable.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the mere fact that a remedy has obtained the temporary stamp of approval of the authorities of the medical profession does not thereby insure that it is a scientific remedy for the condition it aims to cure. None will deny that many medical methods in use yesterday have become sidetracked today, and that the drugs, etc., of the present moment are likely to be out of fashion tomorrow. While fully recognizing the value of the campaign against dishonest quackery, therefore, one should not assume that all the merit in curative endeavor is on the single side of orthodox medical practice.

After all, much depends on the motive at work. The average medical man is animated by a sincere desire to help his fellows, and the fact that he has spent years in the effort to prepare himself for his profession places him on an entirely different basis from that occupied by the quack. The latter generally has but one aim in his "practice," namely, getting money out of his pretensions. The former, while on occasion he may criticize unjustly some who are striving to help the sick just as earnestly as he is himself, as a general thing is prompted far more by a general sense of altruism than anything else. There is a great difference between honest and dishonest endeavors to heal the sick by material means. Honesty, even when mistaken, is half right. Dishonesty, even when utilizing valuable means to attain its ends, is entirely wrong. A right motive associated with reasonably intelligent effort in almost any direction is bound to obtain a certain modicum of helpful results.

Editorial Notes

The assistant chief of the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce announces 35,127,398 passenger automobiles, motortrucks and motorbuses registered throughout the world Jan. 1, 1930. Many an American motorist trying to return home after a few hours spent at the seashore or in the mountains might be excused for wondering if that figure did not apply solely to the road he was traveling.

Now that Bill Tilden will not write reports regarding the actual play in the United States-France Davis Cup matches this week-end, so that he may be a member of the United States team, it looks as if the tennis racquet were mightier than the pen, although the pen is still mightier than the sword.

If 70 per cent of the money appropriated by the last Congress was for war purposes, then it appears that, were it not for wars, the United States could get along nicely on less than half the money it now spends. Think, too, what a slice that would take off your income tax.

Those who claim that America is all wrong because of prohibition are like the Indian who, when found wandering through the woods, was asked whether he was lost, and replied, "No! Wigwam lost."

Lights and Shadows of Cuba

PUERTO PADRE is a sleepy little pueblo by a tropical sea, its many red roofs, its low houses painted a vivid blue, pink or white, as well as its bright streets, presenting a dazzling aspect in the sun. The porticos of the houses, which take the place of verandas, are generally a foot higher than the walk and about eight feet wide, and as the buildings are wall to wall and have no lawn to separate the houses from the public sidewalk, these porticos are used as a shelter from rain and sun by pedestrians, even though they are meeting places at night for the family.

If one would enjoy privacy, the doors of the house must be closed, but provision has been made for light and air by means of a small window cut in the upper part of the door. A passer-by, chancing to glance in, sees at the end of a dark passage a sunlit patio where flowers, trees and shrubs are casting deep shadows on a recently swept ground, as the average Cuban prefers his patio without grass. If early enough, one may catch a glimpse of the señora tenderly caring for a favorite plant; perhaps a bird is singing in the tree, or a parrot is loudly calling, and some pungent odor permeates the air.

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The stately royal palms look like sentinels guarding the little town. The coconut palms make a peculiar clicking sound as they gracefully sway in the wind, while the flamboyants, with their flaming blossoms, the vivid red and purple Bougainvillæa, climbing over houses, the poinsettias and pretty pink coralillos, tumbling over fences and walls, add much beauty to this bright little spot. High overhead soft white clouds chase each other across a splendid blue sky.

The water in the bay is very blue, though it may soon change to green and become flecked with white. Fishermen are coming in with their night's catch, their sails unfurled resembling graceful birds. Here and there the dripping oars of a rowboat catch the sun and remind one of silver fish leaping out of the water. The boats at anchor tug impatiently at their moorings, bobbing up and down like corks as the tide rises and slowly covers the old wrecked tug, which has been in the bay for years.

As it is early morning, the only one in the parque is the old gardener, who talks to himself as he slowly picks up bits of paper on the grass. A child in uniform, full blue skirt, white blouse with long sleeves, large black hat, white slippers and stockings, stops on her way to school to smell a blossom. The hour for service is past, so the little church up in the square, with its yellow walls and bright blue dome, is deserted, while way up on the hill some children are scrambling over the old fort, which has more than once protected the town.

* * *

There is a certain amount of movement in Puerto Padre during the morning. The milk cart lumbers into town and leisurely passes down the street, a lean horse sleepily drawing the wooden cart to the accompaniment of the clank-clank of the milk cans. The ice has already been left on the doorstep, to melt in the sun until someone remembers to take it in.

A Chinese, with large straw hat, loose coat and short overalls, revealing bare legs and only alpargatas on his feet, hops from house to house, as he carries his vegetables in two large basins swung over a long pole carried across his shoulders. He will be on his way home before the men and boys come in from the country on horseback, their large straw saddlebags filled with eggs carefully wrapped in dried cane leaves, chickens tied leg to leg, hanging from the pommel, if there is a saddle on the horse, corn, oranges, candy made of sugar cane, milk in large cans, charcoal, as well as other things that will bring a few centavos.

Señoritas, protected by sunshades, are leisurely walking to the tiendas to do a bit of shopping, also to be flattered by the clerks in attendance. A dog rouses from his nap just in time to trip a man who is rushing to the bank. The jeweler sits by his shop door, lens to his eye, quietly repairing a watch, and a phonograph in a near-by store sends out melodies of popular danzones.

There are signs of activity in the little old hotel, as the rooms are being cleaned by a servant who appears on the balcony now and again with broom in hand. Sounds and odors from the kitchen downstairs give assurance that the noon meal is in preparation. A boy carries water in a broken kettle to the plants under the wide portico, while the bootblack stands on the steps, hands in pockets, lazily whistling a tune as he awaits a customer. In the rear of the hotel, the large doors of the gate are open and in the patio horses are drowsily waiting for their masters, and chickens scratch in the earth.

In the afternoon the streets are deserted, awnings are down, and shutters are drawn over display windows. The stores are empty save for the clerks, who have gathered together for discussion of some subject of more or less public interest. The sun beats down relentlessly on the streets; even the town clock strikes the hour in a lethargic manner.

Later on, when it grows a bit cooler, the pueblo once more wakes and merchants are busy until six o'clock, when iron shutters are noisily drawn over doors and windows, the day's work being done. After the evening meal in their quarters in the rear, the clerks play dominoes in the doorway of the shops, or if the evening is very warm they move out under the porticos, while others read.

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Now that evening is come, señoritas, in colorful attire, parade along the Prado, the main street of the town. The night is warm and they carry fans, gracefully swaying them to and fro, suddenly closing them with a click, only to open them again in a second. If it is the season for special service, the church bell rings noisily, and señoritas and señoras pass by, carrying little black lace mantillas, which are thrown over their heads on entering the church.

The beautiful evening has enticed many couples to take a stroll, and in each case they are accompanied by a proper chaperon, who ofttimes is not only the mother, but several other members of the family as well.

The clock has just struck eight, and if it is Thursday night, the little band strikes up a tune and marches down the street, men and boys eagerly keeping step to the music as they accompany the musicians to the glorieta in the parque. All of the benches are occupied and, as the concert proceeds, señoritas walk arm in arm around the little stand, before many admiring eyes. At nine o'clock the band plays the National Anthem, the audience stands and the men respectfully bare their heads.

Concert over, the musicians pompously put their instruments in cases, collect the music, which has been fastened to the racks with clothespins, the crowd disperses, and soon the majority of families have retired, or are sitting behind closed doors. Perhaps a few men linger on benches or street corners, loath to go indoors on such a splendid night, and some clerks are finishing their last game of damas.

By ten o'clock Puerto Padre appears to be sleeping. In the moonlight, trees and walls are casting grotesque shadows on the pavements, while the old fort up on the hill stands out black and foreboding against a cloudless sky. A cat stealthily climbs over a roof, a windmill chugs, trees sigh in the wind, the coconut palms forever clicking their leaves as they shine with metallic luster in the moonlight. On listening closely one can hear the sea gently kissing the shores of that little pueblo which bears the quaint name of Port of the Father. M. A. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE six "Art Weeks"—essentially a music season—have come to an end and will be long remembered here for the superiority of the performances and for the high prices of admission. Beginning with the unforgettable presentations of Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, it terminated with a magnificent rendering of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Wilhelm Furtwängler, with noted soloists and the famous Kittel Chorus. Financially as well as artistically the Art Weeks have proved satisfactory. Particularly, the volks-konzerte (popular concerts), given with first-rate artists and at nominal prices in the great Exhibition Hall, have been so successful that it is intended to repeat that part of the program next year.

Six 'Art Weeks' Come to End

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If you should happen to be sailing along the Templin Lake, not far from Potsdam, in the direction of the airport, you cannot fail to see a beautiful little steamer lying at anchor. On coming nearer you will be struck by its familiar funnels and general build and can with little effort imagine you are looking at a transatlantic liner far away on the horizon. The observer would not be very much out in his surmise, for the steamer is an almost exact copy in miniature of the Columbus. It is twelve meters in length, and has been entirely built by Potsdam schoolboys of twelve to fourteen years of age. Every detail—hundreds of tiny portholes, a wireless equipment and several dinghies included—had been from start to finish accomplished with true German thoroughness under the supervision of a qualified engineer. The boat is driven by electricity and when lighted up presents a charming appearance. Other models of many kinds of water craft are made by the boys in their spare time, it being their ambition to become boat builders and perhaps something even higher in the nautical profession.

Copy Shown of 'Columbus'

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Congresses and conventions are the order of the day, and all undaunted by the tropical heat the many visitors are remarkably active. The recent great international power convention is to be followed early in August by the world congress of the Society of Christian Endeavor which will be held in Berlin and will last a week. It will be attended by so many delegates that it has been decided to hold the meetings in the large municipal exhibition halls in the western part of the city. Some 7000 visitors are expected, of whom 1500 will come from foreign countries. The address of the African bishop, A. Gregg, on "Christ's Summons to Christian Brotherliness," will be radiocast, and other speakers will include Chinese and Indian Christians. On Sunday, August 10, special services will be held in thirty churches, followed by a great open-air service in the Lustgarten, the great open space before the Schloss. All this will be an entirely new departure for Berlin and would appear to be a sign of the times.

Convention Season On

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The visit of Mr. Galsworthy, who was on his way to the PEN Club conference at Warsaw, was brief, but busy. He has spoken on the wireless and given two addresses at the university, and his scholarly, polished English was easily comprehended by the Germans, who were enthusiastic. If possible the popularity of the author of the Forsyte Saga has increased in Germany. Several garden parties were given in his honor, leading German literary men and women being invited to meet him and Mrs. Galsworthy, and several noted artists gained permission to make sketches of him. The British Embassy, needless to say, gave a reception for him. The next English writer to visit Berlin and address the English seminary of the university will be Hugh Walpole.

English Writers Visit Berlin

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It is not generally known that there are still wild horses in Europe, yet such is the case, and the annual round-up of these animals has recently taken place on the estate of the Duke of Croy in Westphalia. The horses, some 200 in all, live in an inclosure of about 1200 acres. Each year a great number of beaters surround them and drive them slowly forward until they are penned in a corral. They are quickly tamed, and are generally very good-tempered. All the horses are small, but taller than Shetland ponies; they are of many colors, but each one is characterized by a black stripe running along the back. Spectators are attracted from all over the countryside to see the unusual sight.

Europe Still Has Wild Horses

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Sidelights on Misplaced H's

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 16 was published under the caption, "In Lighter Vein," a short story in which a cockney was quoted as saying "han 'at." This does not present an accurate picture. The fact is that the person misplacing h's never does so where a palpable effort is required. He never says "Hamerican," much less "an Hamerican"—too much effort. "Hingland" is easy and natural, but not "han 'at"; he would say "a nat." Moreover, a person thus misplacing his h's is utterly unaware of the fact—he would not know that the individual addressing him was saying "a hat" while he himself said "a nat." (MRS.) E. B. BELLOWS.

Toronto, Ont.